

Advertisement for Chevrolet cars, listing models like Master '85' Trunk Sedan and Master 'de Luxe' Trunk Sedan, with prices and features.

Small advertisement for a business or service, mentioning 'The Hongkong Telegraph'.

The Hongkong Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1939. 日四廿月七. Single copy 10 cents. \$30.00 PER ANNUM.

Advertisement for Whiteaway's hairbrushes, mentioning 'Mason & Pearson's' and 'Kent's'.

R.A.F. SINKS GERMANY'S BIGGEST BATTLESHIP

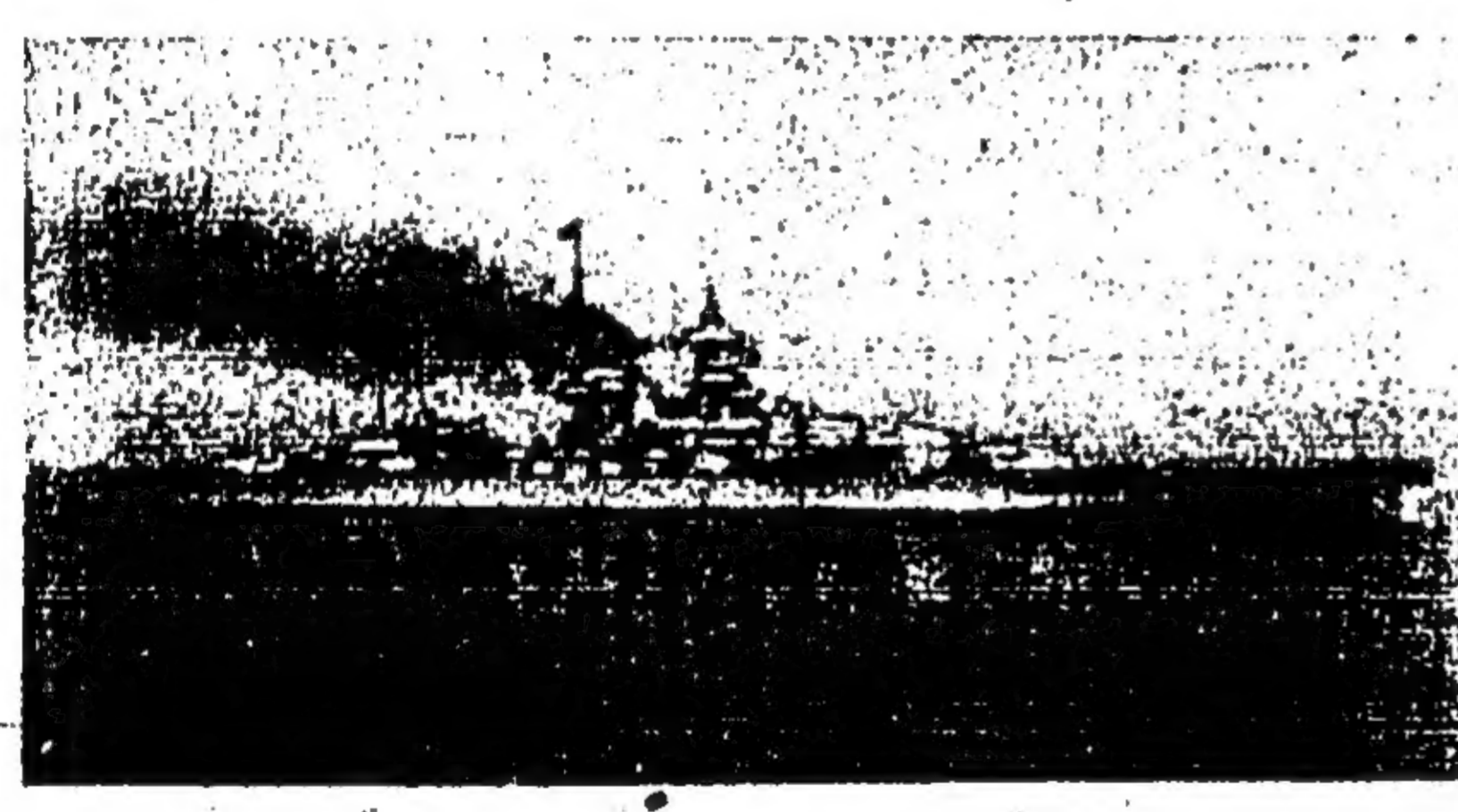
SECOND RAID ON WILHELMSHAVEN CLAIMS GNEISENAU AS VICTIM

Special To The "Telegraph"

PARIS, SEPT. 7 (UP).—GERMANY'S BIGGEST AND MOST POWERFUL BATTLESHIP, THE 26,000-TON GNEISENAU, WAS SUNK IN THE SECOND BRITISH AIR RAID ON WILHELMSHAVEN YESTERDAY.

Germany has only two battleships, the remaining one being the Scharnhorst, which is of slightly earlier design. The Gneisenau was launched on December 8, 1936—less than three years ago, and in some respects was one of the most powerful battleships afloat outside the British Navy.

The ship, which was laid down at the Wilhelmshaven Naval Yards in 1934, took over two years to build.



THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP GNEISENAU

Polish Capital Removed

Evacuation Of Warsaw Proceeds

WARSAW, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The seat of the Polish Government has been removed to Lublin, 120 miles south-east of the Capital.

Wounded Polish soldiers have been moved out of Warsaw. Nazi troops are approaching southwards from East Prussia. The population of Warsaw continues to be cheerful, in spite of repeated air raids.

Cinemas and theatres are open, and cafes and restaurants are doing business as usual.

Suicide Garrison Holds On. LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The small Polish "suicide" garrison in Westerplatte is still holding out against vastly superior Nazi forces.

They have been repeatedly bombarded by Nazi guns and planes. Polish troops from Gdynia, who created a diversion, claim to have taken 12 prisoners, a field gun and three machine guns.

The Warsaw radio is now announcing the names of German officers and soldiers taken prisoner by Polish forces with a word of comfort to their families in Germany.

A German communiqué meanwhile claims that Nazi forces have occupied the whole of Upper Silesia, and to have taken 10,000 prisoners in the Corridor.

Britain Apologises. LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The British Government has expressed profound regret to the Danish Government at the accidental bombing of the town of Esbjerg in Denmark by R.A.F. planes.

It was originally supposed, when the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst were laid down, that they were to be of the Deutschland "pocket" battleship design. Actually, they were found to be of a new and much more formidable type.

FAMOUS RAIDERS The names, which are also used by two N.D.L. liners well-known in the Far East, commemorate those of two cruisers sunk at the Battle of the Falklands on December 8, 1914.

The Gneisenau, which had a complement of 1,461 officers and men, was equipped with nine 11-in. guns, twelve 5.9-in. guns, fourteen 4.1-in. anti-aircraft guns and sixteen 37 mm. anti-aircraft guns. She carried four aeroplanes, and was protected against aerial bombs by six inches of deck armour.

advantages at the commencement of the war, when the Germans were half encircling the country. The German idea to smash the Polish resistance within two or three weeks seems destined to fail.

Cracow Occupied? BERLIN, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The official German News Agency has reported that German troops occupied Cracow without fighting.

It is added that the bridges across the Vistula are undamaged. No confirmation of the above claim is available in London, says another report. The claim is denied by the Warsaw radio, which stated that Cracow was raided to-day, and that 15 enemy planes were brought down.

A communiqué was broadcast, stating that Polish troops were stemming the German advance on the south-west front. The Polish garrison at Westerplatte is holding out. The Poles bombed a mechanised column in the neighbourhood of Czesochowa.

125 STILL MISSING

U.S. May Protest To Germany

LONDON, Sept. 6, (UP).—Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons that 125 persons who were on the Athenia when she was torpedoed, are still missing.

He said that the submarine, after torpedoing the Athenia, came to the surface and fired a shell which exploded on the deck of the vessel while the passengers were preparing to take to the life-boats.

U.S.A. Protest? WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, (UP).—In response to inquiries regarding a possible protest over the sinking of the Athenia, Mr. Hull said that the United States has not received an authoritative final report on the matter.

French Forces Near Saarbruecken

REICH INVADED BY THE ALLIES

PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that French troops, preceded by a large number of tanks, have broken through the German defences near Saarbruecken.

The official announcement follows press reports that a very heavy artillery duel had been heard all night from this area.

Saarbruecken is the capital of Saar Province, which reverted to Germany in 1934 after a plebiscite of the population. It was taken from Germany by the League of Nations in 1918.

Over The Frontier PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—A communiqué states: "Our first elements are progressing beyond the frontier with the advance varying according to the different parts of the front. Everywhere they have encountered automatic arms and field organisation."

"Air activity has co-operated with the land operations. Movements prescribed for the mobilisation of transport and the settling down of all units are proceeding normally."

The communiqué adds that everything possible is being done to facilitate the material existence of the troops, whose morale is excellent.

German Casualties COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Berlin correspondent of the Danish paper "Berlingske Tidende" says that the German authorities refuse to publish lists of casualties.

He says that relations of the German dead are informed, but are strictly ordered not to tell others, or to wear mourning.

The same correspondent, visiting Saarbruecken, says that the town is lifeless. All women and children have been evacuated in trains, crammed as many as 31 in a compartment.

The only sign of activity is provided by French searchlights nightly sweeping the sky. The German newspaper "Flensburger Nachrichten" says that several people have been listening to foreign broadcasts, which is absolutely forbidden.

"Moreover they have also told others what they have heard. This is propaganda is such that the people are committing a crime against the whole German people, and they are now in prison awaiting several years' sentence," the paper adds.

French Air Force SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" PARIS, Sept. 6 (UP).—A communiqué issued by the French General Headquarters at 9.25 p.m. to-day announces that the advance forces are progressing beyond the German frontier.

The communiqué states that the advance is progressing at varying degrees of different points and is meeting with resistance in all sectors from German automatic arms campaign units.

Nazi Planes Repulsed Over N. Sea

Attempt To Invade Britain Broken By R.A.F. Vigilance

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Sept. 7 (UP).—Germany's first attempt to invade England by air has ended in failure.

The air raid alarm was sounded in London at 6.43 p.m., the All Clear being given at 9.02 p.m. The Ministry of Information states that, so far as is known, no enemy aircraft penetrated into British territory.

That the repelling off of the invaders proved totally successful was due to the vigilance of the Royal Air Force.

One R.A.F. plane crashed during the raid and it is admitted that a second machine was brought down. The pilot of the plane which made the forced landing, on a R.A.F. aerodrome, immediately climbed into a second machine and took to the air again.

Fired On Own Planes LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—"Reuter" is officially informed that enemy aircraft reported off the East coast this morning were reconnaissance planes.

Fighter aircraft were despatched but contact was not made with the enemy, who turned back before reaching the coast. On returning, some of our aircraft were mistaken for enemy aircraft, which caused certain coastal batteries to open fire.

London Keeps Calm LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—When air raid sirens in London shrieked their warning early to-day, buses and cars stopped in the streets, and people on their way to work walked calmly into the shelters.

Underground and other trains continued running, even along the open stretches. The alarm—London's third since war was declared—lasted over two hours. There was no sign of panic.

Passengers, with gas masks slung over the shoulders, quitted buses in an orderly fashion and went to safety. Inside the shelters city men and business girls read newspapers and chatted cheerfully.

Meanwhile, steel-helmeted policemen and air raid wardens clad in decontamination clothing patrolled the silent streets. **Springs To Life** When the All Clear signal sounded the dead city sprang into life as if by magic. Police cycled through the streets carrying large notice boards with the words "Raider's Passed."

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler said that the bombing by German aircraft in Poland had been generally directed against an objective serving some military purpose and not indiscriminately against the civilian population, although there had been civilian casualties.

PLEASE Turn To Page 3.

BOMBING OF DANISH TOWN DRAWS APOLOGY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UP).—An official version of the bombing of the Danish town of Esbjerg reported that a German pursuit plane sighted a British plane over Denmark and gave chase.

The Briton manoeuvred to a position above his pursuer, and attempted to evade him.

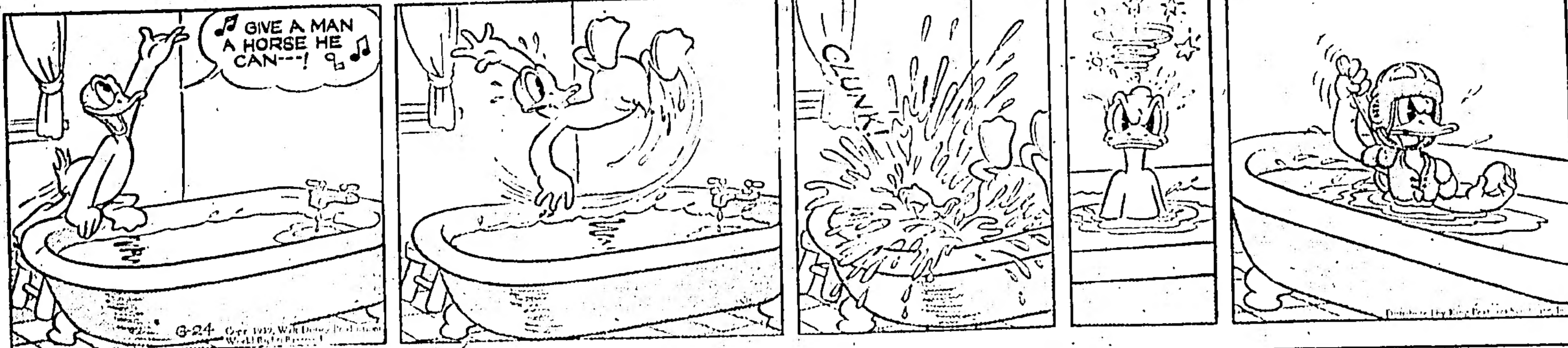
LATEST

FRENCH RAID FRANKFORT

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 7 (UP).—IT IS REPORTED THAT THE FRENCH AIR FORCE YESTERDAY RAIDED FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN.

See Back Page For Further Late News

DONALD DUCK



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DANISH

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\$1.30 per lb.

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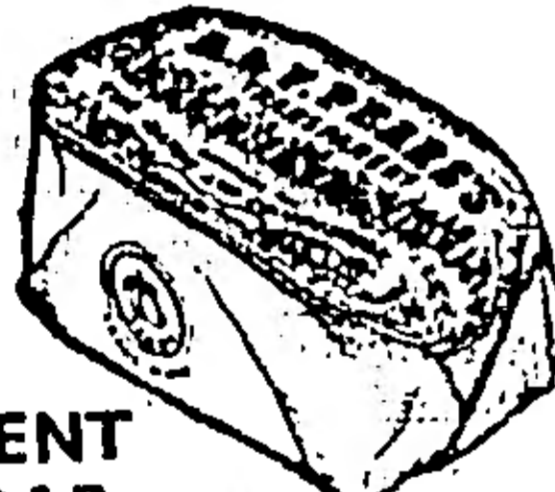
Your complexion made vital and lovely by Pears' Tonic Action



PEARS', the century-old transparent soap, always a symbol of purity, is to-day the premier beauty accessory of lovely women the world over. Every day famous beauties refresh their complexions with Pears' "tonic action." Follow this simple daily beauty care yourself. Feel the stimulating Pears' lather revive the natural roses in your cheeks. Your complexion will glow with radiant health and loveliness. Remember—a daily "tone-up" with Pears' is beauty rule No. 1!

PEARS' WASH BALLS
You will find the same matured transparent purity of Pears' in the convenient round Pears' Wash Balls. Use Pears' Wash Balls for your bath.

Pears' TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP



NAZI PLANES REPULSED OVER N. SEA

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped to make a statement on the general situation to-morrow. When Mr. Arthur Greenwood, acting leader of the Opposition, asked whether this was the beginning of a periodical statement regarding the prosecution of the war, on the understanding that the Opposition did not require anything not in the public interest, the Prime Minister said he was in full sympathy with the desire expressed on the "understanding" mentioned by Mr. Greenwood.

YUNG—The first enemy air raid attempt on Britain took place about 6.30 this morning.

Bombers Driven Off

German bombers were driven off before any bombs were dropped. Several flights of planes had been making for London, but it was impossible to tell whether they were British or German.

For a time all was quiet. The sun shone from the sky and crowds of people stood outside their shelters. Suddenly anti-aircraft guns opened fire and the sky was filled with some shrapnel from shell bursts. Several squadrons of British planes passed over and the sound of machine gun fire could be plainly heard.

The raiding planes were said to have been seen. A signal was received at Chatham about 9 o'clock.

A.A. Guns In Action

Anti-aircraft guns were distinctly heard at Southend.

No guns were fired in Essex, and apparently no planes reached there. One A.R.P. worker declared: "About 8.30 I saw what appeared to be a German bombing plane flying high and very fast. There was plenty of gun fire."

During the period between the alarm and the all clear signal, several British aircraft passed overhead.

Another report states that no bombs were dropped. One man saw six aeroplanes flying in two formations of three each. They were fired at by anti-aircraft batteries and driven off.

Later the six planes returned, but were again driven off.

Planes Downed In Slovakia

BRATISLAVA, Sept. 6 (UP).—It is announced that Slovak anti-aircraft guns shot down two Polish bombers over Sablinov at 9 a.m.

It is alleged that one of the planes was disguised as a German craft and was shot down only after it had dropped bombs which, however, caused no damage.

POLISH CAPITAL REMOVED

(Continued from Page 1)

has crossed the Lask-Unglow highway in the direction of Lodz.

It is also announced that the Germans are now 30 miles beyond Cracow, after occupying that city.

Infuriated Peasants

PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Warsaw correspondent of Havas reports that the peasants are infuriated by German attacks on towns and villages, and are organising spontaneous hunts for German parachutists.

Four officers of the German air force have already been caught.

Mr. Motorist!
DON'T THROW YOUR OLD TYRES AWAY

Our Super Tread Process will rebuild your worn tyres making them New for Safe Driving.

Save 50% ON YOUR TYRE BILLS

Prices from \$7.50 Ready in 2 days All sizes

THE RINGROAD TYRE CO.

NEWS FLASHES

(Continued from Page 1)

Later, "The Times" knew a full members of your Union will not fail to sustain the honour of the merchant navy."

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The B.R.C. has started broadcasting in Hungarian. It hopes to start Polish news bulletins in the course of the week.

Rumanian and Greek news broadcasts will be introduced as soon as possible. Announcements in other languages are under consideration.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Viscount Caldecote (formerly Sir Thomas Inskip) was introduced to the House of Lords this afternoon, and took his seat as Viscount Caldecote of Bristol.

For the last few days he sat on the Woolsack and acted as Speaker of the House of Lords, while still a Commoner.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The question of an extension of Summer-Time is being looked into, it was stated in the House of Commons to-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The South African Minister has advised the State Department that South Africa is at war with Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuter).—The survivors of the British steamer Bosnia were expected to arrive at Lisbon last night.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—A German torpedo boat which grounded at Fredericia, has escaped internment as a result of feverish efforts by a German freighter, which towed her off.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Close contact with the Government by the Labour Party is foreshadowed in an announcement that prominent Labour leaders have been nominated to keep in touch with the specified Defence Ministers in order to exchange ideas in privacy.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, former First Lord of the Admiralty will keep in

152 STILL MISSING

(Continued from Page 1)

come under the recently passed legislation in connection with compensation for personal injuries in war time.

This was announced in the House of Commons.

Some of the crew have already been paid compensation.

No Retaliation

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Lord Stanhope was asked in the House of Lords what the British Government intended to do regarding the sinking of the Athenia.

He replied that the British Government had not yet had time to decide what course to take, but there was one thing the British Government would not do: They would not sink enemy vessels without due warning and provisions for the safety of crew and passengers.

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HONOLULU, Sept. 6 (UP).—The Naval authorities have announced that the United States naval aircraft carrier Langley will probably depart for Manila early on Thursday, carrying her regular equipment.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Treasury announces that besides the credits recently granted to Poland by the British and French governments, a financial agreement between the British, French and Polish Governments providing for a cash loan of about £8,500,000 to the Polish Government on the part of the British and French governments, was being signed at the Foreign Office to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—His Majesty paid a surprise visit to the secret headquarters of the R.A.F. fighting command to-day.

He inspected the control rooms and then went over to the anti-aircraft command headquarters nearby.

Dine at the

Parisian Grill

Good Food — Fino Wines

DINNER & DANCE MUSIC

by The Blue Danube Trio

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70% PURE MALT VINEGAR
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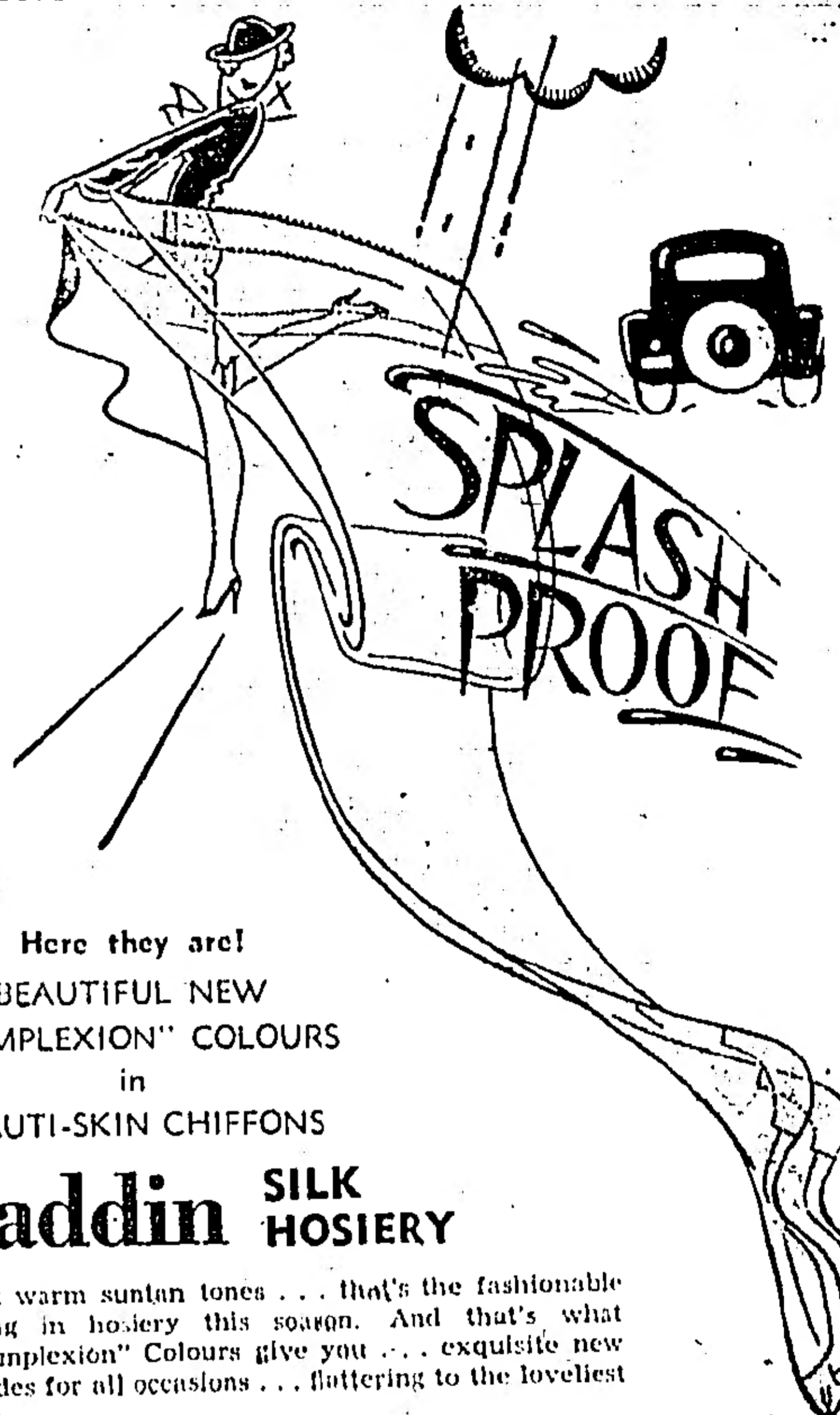
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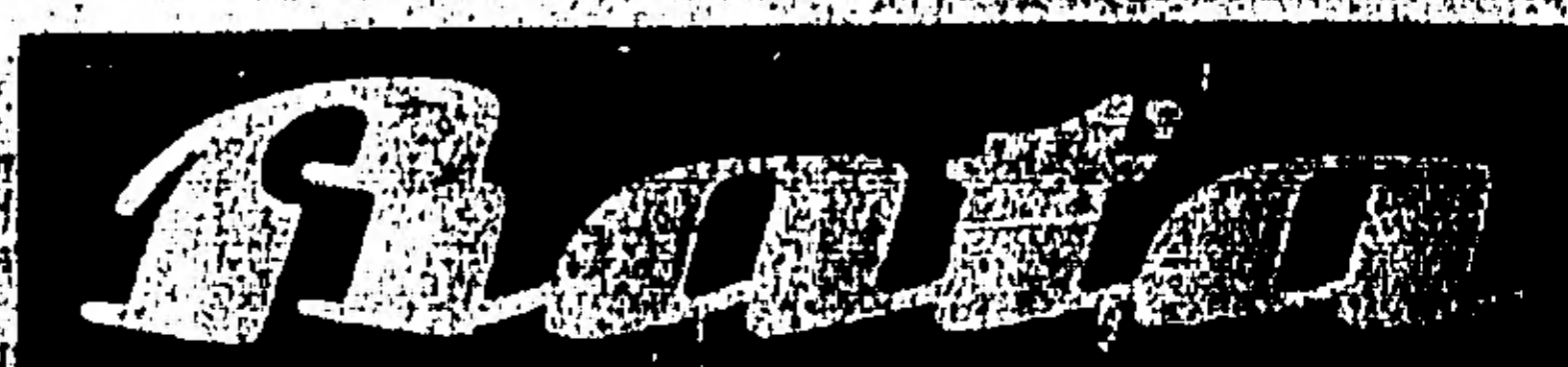
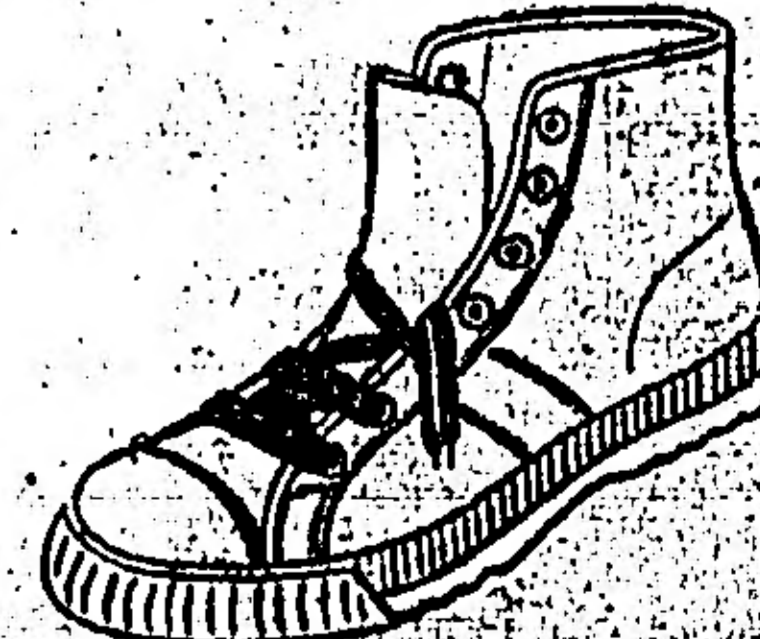
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SPORT SHOES FOR EVERYONE \$0.90, 1.00, 1.10



SPORTING BOOTS FOR BOYS \$0.90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20



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CONQUEST RADIATOR HOSE
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At The Gates Of Paris

Anniversary Of The Marne

It was on the morning of Sunday, September 6, 1914, that Paris knew that something had happened which would decide the fate of the war.

For three days von Kluck's Army had been within striking distance of the capital; for three days we had waited for the sound of gunfire from the forts, signifying that the attack had begun. And now it was not coming; it was quite clear that it was not coming. Gallieni's brief communique, collected late on Saturday night from the Press Bureau in the Rue de Grenelle, had run as follows:

The German Army is still moving away from Paris and continuing the movement entered on two days ago. It follows from the information received that the enemy's troops have evacuated the Compiègne-Senlis district.

We had known nothing about the movement away from Paris, but that made the news all the more decisive. Something had happened. The German Army, which a week before had been in full march through Compiègne and Senlis for the gates of Paris, had found something to take it elsewhere. "Ah," said the street gossip, "nous verrons, nous verrons, bientôt quelque chose."

Paris in those days lay as though hypnotized. The terrible reality of the invasion had come upon it so swiftly as to be almost unrealizable. The writer, then a member of the Paris staff of The Times, had left France about August 20 for a short visit to England. Fighting on the Belgian frontier was then still confined to skirmishes. The name Mons was still unfamiliar. A short ten days later, on Sunday, August 30, he returned to France.

The train from Boulogne was four hours late in starting and the chef de gare would not guarantee that it would get to Paris. Before it had reached Abbeville it was crowded to roof and doorstep with refugees from Belgium, from Lille, from every town in the Pas-de-Calais, soldiers and civilians together. It took 10 hours to reach Paris. Crowds were gathered at every little railway station and the crossing through Normandy to ask for news from the north as the train rolled slowly by. All through the night, at one junction after another, we were held up to let troop-train after troop-train pass, all moving south.

In Paris everything was in a hubbub. Everybody seemed to be leaving. The railway stations at the Quai d'Orsay and Montparnasse were packed with helpless crowds, struggling for places in the trains. People poured on to the river steamers, and left without knowing where they would get to. It was swelteringly hot. No one knew where the Germans were. The official news placed them at Noyon, but a chance acquaintance who had come that morning from Compiègne testified to having seen British sappers blow up the stone bridge over the Oise. That meant that the retreat was still in progress, and Compiègne was only 30 miles away.

THE FIRST BOMBS

On the following day, about 5 o'clock, a German aeroplane appeared over the city and dropped some bombs. It was Paris's first experience of bombardment, and it made no great impression. The bombs were obviously not much bigger than 5-pounder shells, and did little damage.

Next morning early the street rang to the steady tramp of marching troops. Regiment after regiment of African tirailleurs, Senegalese, and Chasseurs d'Afrique, were moving out to the north. It was the Tunis division which had been rushed up the day before by rail from Marseilles. This looked like a change in tactics. The men were in splendid condition and gave promise of hard fighting; but there was a fresh surprise to come. Inside Paris there were no morning newspapers to be had. The Government had left the day before for Bordeaux. Everything in the way of an authority that was not military had gone with them. The Allied Embassies and all newspaper offices were closed. On the walls was posted the first proclamation of General Gallieni—

I have been entrusted with the task of defending Paris from the invader. That task I shall fulfil to the end.

So there was to be a siege. Paris now became a curious place. Over a million of its inhabitants, and they best-of-do, had left. The boulevards and the fashionable streets in the centre were deserted. You could look down the Avenue de l'Opera at midday, and not count a dozen people or more than a couple of vehicles. The terraces of the Cafe de la Paix and Tourtel's were empty. The famous restaurants had hardly a single diner. The oyster season had just begun; barrels of the finest Marennes were displayed on the counter at Prunier's, and there was nobody to eat them. After 9 o'clock at night there was not a soul in the streets, except the patrols of the Municipal Guards. Meanwhile, the life of the humbler classes went on quietly and normally, but it was more like the life of a village than of a great city. Every one soaked with every one else. In the absence of newspapers, the greengrocer and the milkman, who were in daily touch with people from outside, became the chief sources of news.

After the fearful flurry of the past few days, with the bullets from the machine-guns, the greengrocer and the milkman, who were in daily touch with people from outside, became the chief sources of news.

PLEASE Turn To Page 8.

It Means a Lot to be FIRST LORD

Mr. Winston Churchill is the new First Lord of the Admiralty. He will get £5,000 a year with luxurious house). The magnificent Admiralty yacht, the Enchantress, will be at his disposal.

He Gets—



the most distinctive residence in London—



a yacht which a millionaire might envy—



"official" furniture, with fish emblems—



his own wireless station.

The salary probably seems attractive to you, but a good First Lord earns and spends every penny of it. He is the representative of the Navy in Parliament, responsible for the direction and supervision of all naval matters, with power to promote and discharge, recommend honours and awards.

He is very much of the Boss of the British Navy. His responsibility is so great that he has a little Cabinet of his own, the Board of Admiralty, to advise and direct him. Though he is not compelled to take the Board's advice—he usually does. On the Board sit Britain's Sea Lords—first, second, third, fourth, and the recently appointed fifth—the big executives of the Navy.

Even in the Cabinet his position is enviable... he is one of the most powerful of Ministers.

In Room 40

The house that goes with the job is a much finer place than either No. 10 or No. 11, Downing-street. It stands at the south-east corner of the Admiralty building in Whitehall. Its rooms are spacious and beautifully furnished. The drawing-room has unique furniture—chairs, tables, couches with legs and arms carved in the shape of dolphins. Lord Nelson's body once rested there.

A connecting door links the house with the Admiralty itself. The First Lord has access to every room in this, London's most exciting building. There is Room 40, for instance, the eyes and ears of the world.

Here cipher wireless messages, intercepted from the enemy, were decoded during the war. To-day the Admiralty's most trusted and talented men sit there, linked by radio with the ships and ports of the seven seas. Messages, secret and confidential, pass through their hands. They are just a few of the First Lord's 4,000 staff.

There is the superb Admiralty library, too, if the First Lord feels like reading. Not ordinary reading, though. A hundred thousand books and documents giving details of almost every naval engagement ever fought. Charts and maps and plans to bewilder you.

His Yacht

And if you want to get away from the stuffy air of Whitehall there is the yacht already mentioned. It is a long-standing tradition that the First Lord is free to use the yacht as he wishes in the performance of his duties.

The Enchantress is finer than any rich man's ship. It is the Admiralty afloat, equipped, as the cinema posters say, "regardless of expense."

The First Lord has a busy job. There are dinners, banquets, luncheons to preside at, speeches to make and naval manoeuvres to attend. There are admirals to interview and inventions to be considered. There is the all-important question of the £ & d of running the Navy. And, finally, there is the task of telling Parliament and, through Parliament, the people all about it.

Members delight in asking difficult questions about the Navy. The First Lord has to answer them.

SPIES AT WORK

Sir Michael Bruce

ly useful to know, for instance, that Captain XXX, who is in charge of transport at a port, is a secret drug taker, or that Major YYY at the War Office gambles heavily and is deeply in debt. There is always an approach to a person through his weaknesses. It is the collecting of this type of knowledge that becomes so important.

Before the war, the German Secret Service had thousands of men employed as waiters and bar-men all over the world, thousands of women working as governesses and companions. These people saw, and collected far more useful knowledge than the man who wandered about the countryside with a camera and sketch book.

Let us suppose that A, a large manufacturing country, is likely at any time to go to war with B, a country that relies on its agriculture for its wealth. A will naturally want to know, besides the essentials of the strength of B's forces, the depots for coal, fuel, and the main sources of supply; the exact amount of munitions stored and being or capable of being manufactured; and the routes by which raw materials will be brought into the country.

This knowledge will have to be gained in days of peace. In order that A's forces can commence their aerial or even secret sabotage against B's ports and depots as soon as war commences. B will likewise want to know the food supplies to A, and the amount of food she is capable of storing. These factors will be B's weak points.

It is interesting to remember that some of the most concentrated work done by spies during the war, was not in the belligerent countries, as might be imagined, but in America, Sweden, Holland, and Denmark. These countries were the sources of supply to the combatants, and it was of vital importance for either side to know of what material the other side was running short.

Drugs for Young Officers

At the beginning of the last war a large amount of drugs was being imported into Britain. These were handed to agents who, using still further agents, passed them on to young officers. This was not done with any idea of reducing the morale

of the troops (Incidentally, in many cases it had this effect) but was a source of knowledge of the movements of troops in France.

What happened was this. A young officer, either home on leave or recovering from a wound usually left to the West End, and many lived for excitement during their leave. It was easy to suggest a marvellous headache cure. A few doses, and the boy began to find he wanted this cure more frequently. These boys were picked from different regiments and brigades. Later, before they returned to France, the agent told them that they could procure these "cures" if they wrote to him, telling him exactly where they were stationed and where they were going, as he had a friend in France who would bring the "cures" to the line. Officers were allowed to censor their own letters, and only a very small proportion of them were opened at the base. The result was that, in the case of any large movement of troops or a big concentration, it was easy to forecast where an attack was to be launched, and to make a pretty good guess at the number of divisions and units taking part.

Later, should the boy become so addicted to the drug that he would do anything to obtain it, a slight pressure was often put upon him and he actually became an unwitting tool in the enemy's hands. Luckily the organization that was responsible for this branch of activity was discovered and squashed at a very early stage, not before they had brought about the death of several boys who, rather than betray their own country, had taken their lives in their own hands.

Spies are not cowards. They work like moles, underground, tunnelling, destroying or weakening the strength of their opponents. They face trial, imprisonment, and death for their own countries, knowing that should they be discovered none will help them. They fail—and the price of failure is shame. They succeed—and only they and those directly above them ever hear of their success.

No rewards, no honours come their way. Only the knowledge that they have served their country as well as and perhaps even better than another one who led an army or captured a citadel.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Phone 26615
September 7, 1939

The R.A.F.

LET US take a look at this Royal Air Force whose "paper bullets" dropped over a wide area in Germany will have a more devastating effect on the Hitler regime than all the bombs it is capable of hurling on German heads.

How does it stand now in men and machines? The answer will encourage the Democracies. Britons have every reason to take comfort in our air strength.

From 1935 to early 1937 German bombers were superior to those of the R.A.F. in speed, range and bomb load. To-day Britain's latest aircraft surpasses the corresponding German types in both flying range and bomb load.

The speeds of the two are said to be about the same, but the operational value of the British machine is far superior.

The Wellington is the most efficient two-engined bomber in the world to-day. Filled with petrol in place of bombs it could fly non-stop from England to Australia. The range of the first model, loaded with bombs, is 3,240 miles; its speed 265 miles an hour.

But warplanes in R.A.F. squadrons are only the forerunners of still better ones which are already appearing in very large numbers.

The disclosed performances of British bombers at present are of machines fitted with two engines, each about 1,000 horse-power. More powerful engines are in the new types of machines. The extra power is being applied to the carrying of heavier loads of bomb at faster speeds.

These are typical examples of the predominance which Great Britain has attained in invention and construction.

What about numbers of aeroplanes?

Precise official information on this is, for obvious reasons, not being provided to the world, but there has been a tremendous speed-up of new construction during the past twelve months.

A week before the war started, 250 orthodox firms and 3,500 sub-contract firms were making aircraft. The number to-day is almost certainly greater. The joint Anglo-French aircraft construction exceeded the German output as long ago as June. It was boasted then that, at any time, British and French output of new machines could, at instant notice, double that of German factories.

British aircraft output last June was 1,000 planes a month. Less than three years ago it was at the rate of only about 400 in 12 months.

It is a disheartening achievement from the German point of view.

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OVERNIGHT NEWS PAGE

TENDER REUNIONS

First Visitors' Day At Internment Camp

There were scenes of tender and grateful reunion at La Salle College yesterday when, for the first time, the internment camp was opened to visitors. In the period from 9 to 6.30 p.m., approximately 200 visited the camp's 22 inmates.

There were about 50 clustered inside the barbed wire fence by the time the visiting period began and these were escorted up the college drive by guards. A dozen nationalities were represented in the crowd, for the wives, sisters, and children of the internees were supported by friends of other nationalities.

They became clustered in the entrance hall as three officers rapidly inspected the parcels they carried. These consisted of baskets, pots, brown-paper parcels, bundles of clothing, and piles of magazines and books. A few newspapers, which are forbidden, and alcoholic drinks were confiscated.

Another period of congestion occurred on the floor above while the names and addresses of the visitors were taken, and then they were allowed to meet the internees in the hall and dining room on the first floor. The process will be simplified on future occasions, the names and addresses of most prospective visitors having now been taken.

Fervent Reunions

There were fervent reunions in the dining hall, suggesting that husbands and their wives and families had been parted for months rather than for a few days; but there was no empty lamenting and there were more smiles than tears. The womenfolk were obviously resigned to the inevitable, and the internees were appreciative of the gentle discipline of Commandant Major I. D. S. Gordon and his men.

There were reluctant partings when the end of the visiting period was called at 6.30 p.m., many having been misled by the published notification that the period would be from 5 to 7 p.m. The younger married couples hung back a little and fingered over embraces that must suffice until Saturday.

A routine for the internees was fixed when the camp opened and is still in force. It allows them a certain amount of freedom, which will probably be amplified as the camp becomes more settled. At present they rise at 7 a.m. Roll call, by their numbers, is taken at 8.15 a.m. and breakfast follows. There is an inspection of their sleeping quarters at 10 a.m. and they are allowed outdoor recreation from 11 to 12.30. At noon the Commandant hears any complaints or suggestions they have to make.

Time is at 12.30 and from then until 4 p.m. the internees keep to their dormitory, reading and playing chess or cards. Though Aryan and non-Aryan sections have been formed the internees mix freely at this and all other times. There is another recreation period from 4.30 to 6 p.m., when a last meal is taken. The roll is called again at 8 p.m. and "light out" is at 10.15.

Now Procedure To-day

A new order will begin at the camp to-day when internees will cook their own meals. In this respect they are fortunate to have in their number two young Hungarian cooks, a former Hongkong maître d'hôtel, and a cafe host. Under reasonable rations, the Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels will continue to provide plain, but ample food. The internees have already organised for all duties connected with the preparation and service of their meals and the cleaning up afterwards.

From to-day the spacious school theatre, with its stage and piano, will be made available to the internees, who include many capable musicians. Yesterday a concert was opened in the theatre, which has been the only alcoholic drink available. Each internee will be allowed a limit of \$10 a week from his confiscated resources for canteen purchases. The theatre can be used for recreation in wet weather.

Internees are responsible for the cleanliness of the dormitory and of their own belongings. Chinese labour not being used for this purpose. A washroom where clothing hung drying indicated yesterday that many of them had already been busy washing.

Future Visiting Hours

Visiting hours have now been fixed at from 5 to 6.30 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Visitors arriving at the outside gate later than 5.30 p.m. are liable to be refused admission. At present newspapers may not be taken in, though this ruling may eventually be relaxed; nor may alcoholic drinks, including beer, be taken in.

Persons outside are requested not to interfere with internees; only in exceptional cases will such calls be accepted. Internees will also be permitted to make telephone calls only in exceptional circumstances.

As many as 80 in the camp have hopes of release. Individual cases will be considered by a tribunal on Monday, particularly with regard to Austrians and Jewish refugees who wish to return to businesses they were conducting in Hongkong. Where two British guarantors are forthcoming the police have no objection and it is likely that releases will be arranged.

Perhaps the unluckiest group in

WESTERN FRONT FIGHTING BREAKS OUT: PARIS RAIDED

The invaders of Poland are being stoutly resisted but it appears from the reports that some progress is being made on the front directed against Warsaw and gunfire can be heard in the city.

At least some Government departments and many civilians have been evacuated from the city in anticipation of a German occupation.

The Polish Army may retire behind the Vistula, while the enemy are pressing a planer movement to close the Corridor from the coast and advance inland.

A counter-attack by the defenders in the south is reported. Air attacks continued unmitigated over Poland, and Nazi planes are said to have dropped troops wearing Polish uniforms to commit sabotage.

An air raid on Berlin is reported from Warsaw and London but denied in the German capital.

On the western front the French and German armies have already joined issue and the French claim to have made advances in many places. Severe shelling between the Maginot and Siegfried Lines is reported.

Paris, Sept. 6.

An official communique issued to-day said the engagements on the western front are understood to be preliminary manoeuvres by the advancing French and German troops.

Official announcements have advised that there has been no real fighting on the western front up to 3.45 p.m. yesterday.

Contact between the opposing forces has been mainly in the nature of observation operations from the front are entirely in military hands.—United Press.

Heavy Bombardment

A heavy artillery bombardment is reported from Germany's western frontier. Newspaper correspondents report a heavy artillery duel in the Moselle region, the firing lasting all night, but a German communique reports that the western front is quiet.—Reuter Bulletin.

Industrial Centres Attacked

The Paris Midt reports that the allied air forces heavily bombed the Rhineland industrial centres principally around Aix-la-Chapelle.—United Press.

French Troops Advance

A communique states that several localised advances were made last evening and overnight.—United Press.

Danzig Attacked

A Polish radio broadcast to-day said the Polish garrison at Gdynia yesterday attacked Danzig where they captured a few prisoners and guns.—United Press.

Tank Units Dispersed

Reports received from Warsaw at 3 a.m. to-day said four Polish cavalry brigades last night attacked German motorised columns near Czesochowa when they were successful in dispersing and destroying some German tank detachments.—United Press.

Government Leaves Capital

An intercepted London broadcast asserts that the Polish General Staff has announced that the Government has evacuated.—Warsaw.—United Press.

Partial Evacuation

The Polish News Agency asserts that partial evacuation of Warsaw has been ordered, including all wounded and several Government departments.—United Press.

Evacuation Completed

Heavy fighting is reported about 40 or 50 miles north-west of Warsaw. The administration has left Warsaw and the evacuation of wounded soldiers and news correspondents has ceased to 72.—Reuter Bulletin.

German Advances

A War Ministry report states that Bromberg and Kleece were occupied and 10,000 troops captured.—United Press.

Few Changes Say Poles

The enemy have reached a line between Cieszanow and Pionsk. The front is otherwise unchanged.

On the south-west front "our army is holding back numbers of the enemy and crushing them. On the north front motorised enemy troops have approached near Pionsk. Enemy aviators yesterday continued aerial brutality, bombing towns, stations and columns of refugees. Polish planes effectively bombed German tanks and columns near Cieszanow and Radomsko.—United Press.

42 Miles From Cal Val

A communique states that fierce fighting continues towards Pionsk, about 42 miles from the suburbs of Warsaw, and Cieszanow, 58 miles from the capital.

Polish troops are resisting superior enemy forces to the south-west.—Reuter.

Monday's Attack

An official communique gave a description of the air raid on Warsaw which took place on Monday afternoon.

Some 70 bombers dropped explosive and incendiary bombs and the enemy especially attacked the

the camp consists of 15 Jewish refugees who came east on the French liner Jean Laborde. They were some of a number who were within 10 hours of their Shanghai destination before the Jean Laborde was put about. Back in Hongkong on Sunday afternoon, they made feverish efforts to secure outward passage in the face of impending war, but the interment, but 15 were internees.

NEW PROPOSAL BY JAPAN TO BRITAIN

Withdrawal Of Troops From China Suggested

TOKYO, Sept. 6.

COMMENTING ON Japan's communications to the belligerent and other Powers on Japan's neutrality in the European war, the "Hochi Shimbun" declares that a neutral attitude does not mean a negative time-saving policy.

On the contrary it implies Japan's firm determination to stick to her "legitimate" claims in connection with the construction of a new order in East Asia no matter what country she would be called to deal with.

Three which were made to the Ambassadors concerned by Mr. K. Sawada, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday.

The three are: Japan will not intervene in the European war;

Japan entertains grave concern over the attitude of the Powers towards the China Affair;

Japan requests the belligerent Powers to eliminate all possible causes for disputes or friction between them and Japan in China.—Domei.

Proposals Being Considered

Shanghai, Sept. 6.

The Japanese have made proposals that British, French, Polish and German troops should all be withdrawn from China to avoid incidents.

It is learned that the British have pointed out that Germany has no troops in China and therefore no incident is likely to occur, but it was agreed to refer the proposal to London, although doubt is expressed that it would be accepted.

The populace of the foreign Settlements and Concessions in China are very uneasy concerning the proposals, since it is felt that foreign troops afford the only reliable protection in these areas.—Reuter.

Chinese Very Nervous

Shanghai, Sept. 6.

News of the Japanese Government's request to the British and German forces to leave China resulted in a mad scramble on the local exchange shops on the part of the Chinese, who sought to buy U.S. dollars and also sterling, with the result that the pound rose to over 500 Shanghai and United States dollars sold for \$15 Shanghai.

The sudden demand caused hundreds of speculators to clear up thousands, as sterling was low as \$48 within the past few days, while the United States dollar was quoted at about \$11.60.

Following the disclosure of the Japanese Government's request the Chinese were further unnerved when they saw a large flight of Japanese planes over the Settlement areas this morning.—United Press.

Japanese Press Point

Shanghai, Sept. 6.

It is officially stated that Rear-Admiral Oikawa's Chief of Staff called on the British and French Consuls-General and urged them to comply with "Tuesday's request," but a Japanese navy spokesman, who made the announcement said that he

Trotsky On Axis

Mexico City, Sept. 5.

M. Trotsky charged that Russia has taken Japan's place in the Rome-Berlin axis.

The Russian-German treaty back-bone was broken by the pact in the minds of the world. The pact is a capitulation of M. Stalin before Fascist imperialism to reserve the Soviet oligarchy. Stalin, above all, is afraid of war.

"His policy of capitulation towards Japan in recent years leads to this. Stalin cannot make war with disoriented workers and peasants and a decapitated Red Army. Kremlin advocates refer to the fact that the pact broke the Axis isolation of Japan; in reality, the Soviet took Japan's place in the structure of the axis."—United Press.

Later and shots were fired and the enemy machine again turned off.—Reuter Bulletin.

BRITAIN ADMITS FAULT

London, Sept. 6.

The British Government has expressed profound regret to the Danish Government for accidentally bombing Esbjerg, just inside the Danish border.—Reuter Bulletin.

Not Indiscriminate

In the House of Commons Mr. R. A. Butler announced that bombing by German aircraft was generally directed against military objectives.

It is generally not indiscriminate directed against the civilian population as such, though many casualties among civilians had been caused, he said.

This is according to the information the British Government has received.—Reuter Bulletin.



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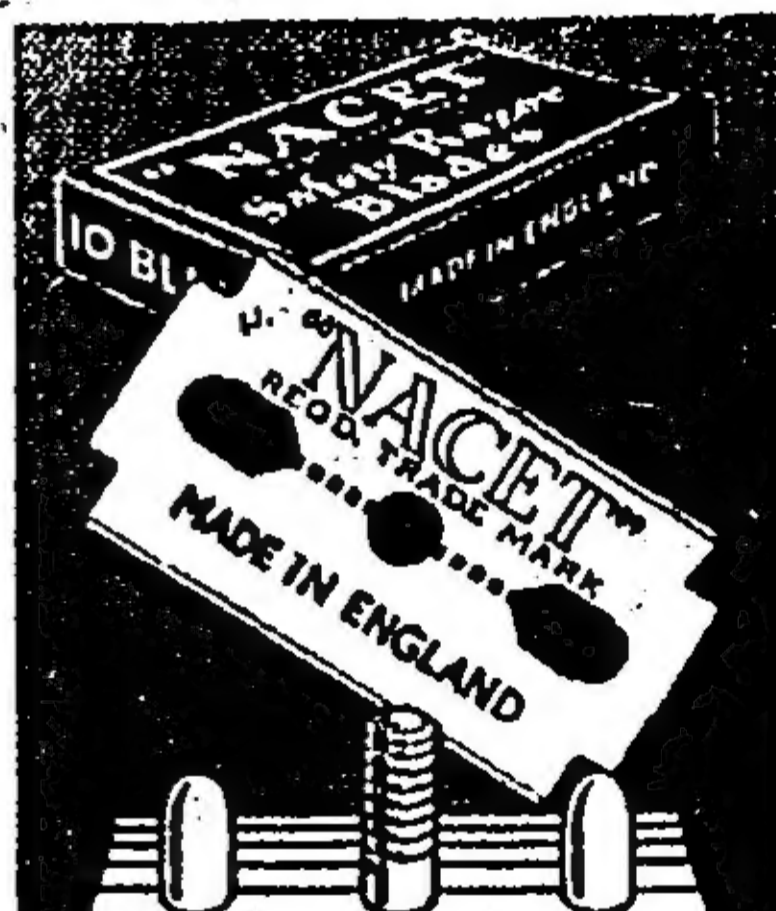
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A.R. DALLAH, LEADING 20-10, BEATEN 21-20 IN LAWN BOWLS FINAL

Magnificent Recovery By U.M. Omar But He Was Lucky To Win

(By "Abe")

With due respect to U. M. Omar's fine fighting finish, I am sure many people who saw the game will agree that he was very lucky to beat A. R. Dallah in the final of the Open Bowls Singles Championship of the Colony on the Club de Recreo green yesterday. Trailing 10-20 on the 14th head, he finally won 21-20 after as magnificent a recovery as has ever been seen in the tournament—aided and abetted by a few atrocious mistakes by Dallah.

Indeed, when he recovered from a 2-8 deficit to lead 17-8 after seven consecutive successful heads, and later scored a three on the 14th head to lead 20-10, Dallah was playing so well that he seemed to have the match in his pocket. He was outplaying Omar in every department at this stage and I am sure there were many people who thought, as I did, that a victory for him was just a matter of time. What made this impression all the stronger was the fact that Omar had lost his sense of weight and was always that yard through or short.

But there was a surprise for all. On the 15th end, Dallah, leading 20-10, was lying one when Omar had his last wood to roll. The latter took a desperate chance with a drive. He could have drawn, for Dallah's shot was in a perfect position for a rest; but probably he could not rely on a draw and preferred a drive instead. As it happened, his gamble came off and with the two he got on this head by taking the jack down to the ditch, he kept the game alive. With this success, he also seemed to develop new courage, and it was now his turn to dominate the play. He scored another two on the 16th end, followed by a single on the next.

A BAD BLUNDER

It was on the 18th head that Dallah, in my opinion, made his biggest blunder of the match. When he had his last wood to roll, Omar was lying three round the jack, with his fourth wood wide by the side. Dallah was lying fourth with two back woods. He, therefore, had nothing to lose by taking a "crack" at the jack. If he carried the kitty he had his back woods to receive it; if he did not hit the jack, there was a good chance of taking out one or two of Omar's shot woods; or even if he had missed jack and woods, he would not have given away more than three. Instead, Dallah preferred to draw, ignoring the fact that it needed a very good shot indeed to save, let alone take first shot. A heavy wood, in my view, was certainly called for inasmuch as he could allow for a greater margin of error. As it was, Dallah went slightly narrow although he had the perfect weight, and his wood swung across the green. With the three he obtained here, Omar was now only two shots behind, 18-20.

If the 18th head was a bad one for Dallah, the 19th was even worse, for on this end he conceded another three to lose the match. Omar was short with his first wood, but drew two beauties with his second and third, while Dallah, heavy with his first, was narrow with second and third. Omar tried to block with his fourth, but failed and the position when Dallah had the last wood was this. Omar was lying two, Dallah had third and two back woods.

UNFORTUNATE ENDING
Then in playing a pound-on shot, Dallah went wide and had the mortification of seeing it cut Omar's front wood in for the third shot, which

gave the latter the match. It was an unfortunate ending for Dallah, but in a way he only had himself to blame for allowing the match to become so tight. When he led 20-10, the odds were a dollar to a lemon that he would win the title for the first time, but he failed to seize his chance.

Such a splendid bowler as Dallah is bound to go far; but I make bold to say that even if he does succeed in winning the championship in the near future, he is not likely to have the same chance of winning as comfortably as he should have done yesterday.

He had victory in his grasp, only to let it go again.

FIGHTING FINISH

The greatest tribute one can pay Omar, who won the Colony title for the fourth time—thus setting a record which will take a long time to break—is that he never admitted defeat even in the face of his opponent's substantial lead. He played some beautiful shots at the start and at the end, but on the whole he played no better than Dallah. He won because he made his recovery just in time and because Dallah played right into his hands by his timidity on the 18th and 19th heads.

Rain threatened to ruin the match. Several showers came down when the game was in progress and stoppages had to be made each time. The change in the weight of the green affected Omar more than Dallah. Leading 8-2 before the last heavy shower, Omar never scored again until Dallah had reached 17. The game was drawing well, with one hand taking a little more than the other.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, was amongst the spectators who saw one of the best finals ever played in the history of the championship. Never before has the margin of one shot separated the champion from the runner-up.

The following are the scores head by head:

| | U. M. Omar | A. R. Dallah |
|----|------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 5 | 6 | 1 |
| 6 | 6 | 8 |
| 7 | 8 | 8 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 8 | 8 |
| 10 | 8 | 8 |
| 11 | 8 | 8 |
| 12 | 8 | 8 |
| 13 | 2 | 10 |
| 14 | 2 | 10 |
| 15 | 2 | 12 |
| 16 | 2 | 14 |
| 17 | 1 | 15 |
| 18 | 3 | 18 |
| 19 | 3 | 21 |

The match was umpired by Mr. V. Chittenden.

Interport Players' Departure Delayed

The departure of the Hongkong Interport lawn bowls team has been delayed, and the players will now leave on Sunday morning by the Conte Blancamano instead of tomorrow by the Tjinegara as originally arranged.

So Near And
Yet So Far



A. R. Dallah, when leading 20-10 on the 14th head against U. M. Omar, seemed to have victory within his grasp yesterday, but he was defeated finally by 21-20.—Staff Photographer.

Champion
Once More



U. M. Omar yesterday set up a local lawn bowls record which may never be equalled when he won the Colony singles title for the fourth time by beating A. R. Dallah 21-20 after one of the best matches in the history of the competition. Omar at one stage was trailing 10-20, but in five heads he scored 2, 2, 1, 3 and 3 to win.—Staff Photographer.

Here And There With "Abe"

Effect Of War On Home And Local Sport

As far as can be made out at the moment, Hongkong's intention is to carry on with its sport as if the war was not on. Perhaps this statement should be modified slightly by adding "wherever possible"; for obviously local sport must be affected to a certain extent one way or another. Now that the Swimming Interport with Shanghai has been cancelled, it is pleasing to learn that the Interport Lawn Bowlers are going up north as originally planned. As reported elsewhere, they are sailing by the Conte Blancamano on Sunday and will be back either on the last day in September or the first day in October. The local bowls season is almost completed, so there is no need for bowlers to worry. But normally the soccer and cricket seasons commence about this time, and at the moment there is some uncertainty regarding these two branches of sport. The opening programme of matches in the Football League has already been announced, but it is safe to say that

Effect At Home

THE effect of the war in England, of course, is greater than it is here. It is greater even than in 1914. At least in that year the Football League programme was carried through and the F.A. Competition was played. But this year the Football League has already suspended all matches. Furthermore, the Ryder Cup golf match between Great Britain and the United States, scheduled to take place in America in November, has been cancelled, and the projected visit of the M.C.C. cricket team to India this winter has also been called off. Recently the West Indies cricket team, which toured England during the summer, left for home suddenly when the crisis developed. Every one was surprised by their departure, which was decided upon at only a few hours' notice. They had to cancel their five remaining fixtures. They were due to play Sussex at Hove, Kent at Canterbury, followed by festival matches at Skegness, Folkestone and Scarborough. It is reported that the suggestion to sail for home immediately came from Kent.

Tour Ruined

IN the case of the West Indies cricket team, the war did not affect them too badly; at least they had completed most of their fixtures in England. But with the Australian rugby players who have only just arrived in the country, the war is a real blow. They arrived on September 1 to be greeted by the announcement of war. Thus without playing a single game they found their tour completely ruined. The 1939-40 rugby season at home was expected to have a special interest this year.

Hockey Association Annual Meeting

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong Hockey Association will be held in the West Lounge of the European Y.M.C.A. to-day at 6 p.m.

the League will have to be greatly curtailed. For obvious reasons, Service teams cannot participate, and without them the League will not be anything like its old self. As for cricket, the League meeting should have been held on Tuesday, but this has now been postponed to September 25. Even so, doubt exists as to whether organised cricket will be played in the Colony this year.

Soccer Visit

WHETHER or no we will have any League soccer in the Colony, at least we have the satisfaction of knowing that arriving to-day by the Canton is a team of footballers from Saigon. This visit has been arranged by the Eastern Athletic Association and is a sort of return visit for that paid by the Eastern team at the end of last season. Some difficulty may be experienced by the Eastern A.A. in arranging fixtures for the visitors, but if the other clubs co-operate, at least three good matches will be arranged. The first of these will be played on Saturday against Eastern on the Club ground; the second against the Chinese Federation; and the third against the Rest of the Colony. Eastern will be fielding their full side, but at the moment it is uncertain what the other two teams will be like. The Police players are not available for the third game, which means that most

Police Aquatic Sports

The Hongkong Police aquatic sports will take place on September 16 at the Victoria Recreation Club. Boats will be held on Tuesday, September 12, and the finals will be held on Saturday, September 16.

Killed While Playing Bowls

Mr. Alfred Robinson, a plumber, who was watching the game said: "One man had just thrown and Knowles was walking up when suddenly there was a blinding light. His clothing seemed to explode. His clothing flew all over the place. It was the worst lightning I have ever seen." In several places near where Knowles had been walking the turf was cut as though by a knife. While playing a bowls four some at Peel Green, Lancashire, on August 26, Mr. Edward Knowles, aged 45, of Harrison Street, Peel Green, was killed by lightning. Two of his friends, Stanley Hardman and Stanley Knight, were treated in hospital for burns and shock.

Hongkong Rifle Association

Programme For Year Now Announced

The Hongkong Rifle Association will commence its 1939-40 programme on Wednesday next, Sept. 13, with a 'Spoon and Practice' Shoot at 200 yds., 500 yds. and 800 yds.

Pool Bill: Two targets will be reserved for Pool Bill shooting. Firing will commence at 1.45 p.m.

PROGRAMME DATES

The following are the dates for the shooting programme:

Sept. 13, 20, 24, 27.
Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25, 29.
Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 26, 29.
Dec. 6, 13, 17, 20.
1940:
Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 28, 31.
Feb. 7, 14, 21, 25, 28.
Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27, to April 1.
Prize Meeting:
Apr. 3, 10, 17, 24, 28.
May 1, 8, 15, 19.
Times of shooting are:—
Wednesday, from 1.45 p.m. to dusk.
Sundays, from 9 a.m. (sharp) until 12.45 p.m.

In addition to the dates given above, it is hoped that, as in the past, the Royal Navy will help by allotting spare target accommodation on certain Saturday afternoons on the naval range at Stonecutters.

In view of the visit of the Australians and the lifting of the ban on French and French clubs. An unusually attractive season had been anticipated; but this is not to be. The average age of the Australian side is under 24, and the average weight of the forwards 13 stone 12 lbs. and they came with the reputation of being exceptionally powerful in front but with no outstanding back. A programme of 28 fixtures had been arranged for them, beginning with a match against Devon and Cornwall at Devonport on September 10 and ending up against England at Twickenham on January 6. There was also the likelihood of an extra game against France afterwards, and they had arranged to play in Canada on their return home.

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SEE the Women's National Air Derby...2000 miles of peril!

SEE the tops in thrills...riding a flaming plane!

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A LAUGH HURRICANE! YOU WILL GET
A NEW BANG OUT OF BING!

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Joan BLONDELL
MISCHA AUER

East Side of Heaven

with IRENE HERVEY

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SATURDAY NELSON EDDY - VIRGINIA BRUCE
MCM Picture in "LET FREEDOM RING"

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TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.
A VERY FUNNY ROMANTIC COMEDY WITH SONGS!

Her eyes said "Come kiss me" but her lips said, "I'm not!"

His heart said "Go grab her" but experience said, "Be careful!"

HARD TO GET

Warner Bros. Easy-to-Love Laugh Sensation, Starting

Charles Winninger Allen Jenkins Bonita Granville Melville Cooper

POWELL

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SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY.
FREDRIC MARCH and VIRGINIA BRUCE
"THERE GOES MY HEART"
A United Artists Comedy-Sensation!

CANADA'S POSITION

May Be More Useful As "Sleeping Partner"

Ottawa, Sept. 6. Canada has rushed completion of preparations whereby she will stand at Britain's side.

Observers speculate on the form her assistance will take.

The proclamation at Washington naming the countries at war omitted Canada. Some sources believe that a formal declaration of war might not be made by Canada immediately in order to continue the import of United States products, including munitions for defence.

It is understood that as long as Canada refrained from belligerent action she could import anything she desired.

The problem of sending troops to Britain might be circumvented by making enlistments directly into the British regiments rather than sending a Canadian army overseas—United Press.

No Profitsteering
London, Sept. 5. The Canadian Ministry of Labour announces that the Prices and Trade Board will have certain powers to prevent profiteering in necessities in Canada—Reuter.

German Evacuation Canton Residents For Macao

Shanghai, Sept. 6. About 150 Germans in Shanghai are still in the French Concession, many being non-Nazi Aryans. They are permitted to carry on normal business.

Germans are unable to leave as German liners are not calling. Some residents are engaged in buying raw materials such as antimony from China.

Germans have left the British and French Concessions at Shanghai and will leave to-day for Macao. A confirmed vernacular report says Italian residents are also preparing to leave. There are only two or three Italians apart from the consulate staff, but many are engaged in missionary work in Shikwan—International.

Tientsin Position
Tientsin, Sept. 6. The British Concession authorities have decided to seize the property of German nationals in the Concession pending termination of the European conflict.

Business transactions between British and German interests in Tientsin were immediately suspended with the British declaration of war against Germany. British authorities announced that no personal molestation would be permitted against German residents—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

AT THE GATES OF PARIS

(Continued from Page 4.)

front each more terribly significant than the last, this placid and unruffled existence was singularly restful. Here we were within sense and sound of two great armies at grips with one another, yet it was difficult to believe that anything exciting or abnormal was afoot. Paris seemed asleep. Subconsciously every one was waiting for the storm to break, but, as it happens in moments of great crisis, time seemed to be standing still, while the gods pondered over the fate of man as they weighed it in the balance.

The best sign was that there was no hint of Paris being cut off from the coast. The Germans had occupied Amiens, but they had not reached the Seine. What they were doing we could not understand. Then came the official news that they were being driven away from Paris, and at last it dawned on us that the assault for which we had been waiting in dread was not going to take place. Then came rumours of the fighting. The green-robed and the milkman had it that a big battle was going on near Meaux, only 15 miles away. The fort Clay had fired its guns. The Germans had built a bridge across the Marne; it had been destroyed by gunfire, and hundreds of them had been drowned. Things were going well, so they said. Then another report passed from mouth to mouth. All the tanks, it was said, had been taken to rush troops to the front—regimented in the street—the police had done it by order from Gallieni's headquarters. It was true; not a taxi was to be found. Things were evidently getting hot out there.

THE BATTLE WON

Next morning the writer and another British journalist obtained a pass to go on Paris to Dijon by car. We had no intention of going to Dijon. That was merely a device to get outside the gates. Once well away from Paris, the big Rolls-Royce was turned north, and presently, by a series of minor stratagems and a stroke or two of good luck, we found ourselves on the hills above Meaux.

Here the situation was plain at a glance. The fields all around were littered with the debris of a day-old battle. Rifles, entrenching tools, bits of equipment, lay about the roads, and here and there the dead bodies of many of those brave traitors who had marched gaily through Paris four days before. But the battle had been won. The Germans were already three miles away beyond the further ridge being pounded by French artillery beams as we sat on the hill, and the infantry could be seen through field-glasses going steadily forward. Down in the valley below, half-submerged in the river, lay a limousine with the drowned bodies of three German officers. It was obviously a patrol which had attempted a daring reconnaissance on the flank of the Allied Army, and had met its fate the night before trying to rejoin the German forces. The car had tried to cross the Marne by a bridge which had been blown up, and had plunged straight into the river. That, tragically seemed to us to embody the failure of the whole German campaign.

The official bulletins, telling of the prisoners and guns captured, and the enemy's precipitate retreat to the Aisne, came days later, and the importance of the victory of the Marne was only gradually revealed, but, meanwhile, all Paris knew by instinct that France was saved, and woke from its spell.

HONGKONG ESTATES

Hongkong estate sworn under \$42,000 was left by the late Mr. Herbert Alfred John Macray, who died at Kensington, Middlesex, on April 30. An application by Mr. G. N. Tinson for sealing certified copy of probate of the will, has been granted.

The late Mrs. Enid Dorothy Dubery, who died intestate at King's College Hospital, Camberwell, London, on January 12, left Hongkong estate sworn under \$800. An application by Mr. R. A. Wadson for sealing letters of administration of the estate has been granted.

Five hundred Japanese were rushed to Shekling from Shekling, on Saturday, while two hundred fresh troops were also dispatched from Bocca Tigra to Tungking along the Tungking-Taipei highway.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

East River Fighting

Waichow, Sept. 6. Fighting between the Japanese and guerrillas continues at Tungking, Shekling, Namtau and Shumchun, according to Chinese reports. The Japanese are recruiting Chinese troops at Namtau, Shumchun and Tungking, paying the Chinese a monthly remuneration of \$20.

Japanese Casualties

Shikwan, Sept. 6. Nearly 500 Japanese troops are reported to have been either killed or wounded south of Tungking last week.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

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Japan And Russia Soviet Aeroplanes Brought Down

Hankow, Sept. 6. With the onslaughts of the invading Soviet and Outer Mongol forces having been effectively checked by the combined Japanese and Manchukuo forces, a hull began once again to prevail along the border front near Nomonhan on September 2.

Field reports claim that about three divisions of the mechanized units of the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces, including some 10,000 men who attempted to cross the border, have been held up near the Balshgur and Nolo heights.

Over 250 Soviet and Outer Mongol tanks have been disabled by Japanese artillery fire and abandoned on the field.

Japanese air units encountered about 80 Soviet and Outer Mongol planes over the border on Monday. The Japanese fighters succeeded in bringing down 22 of the enemy craft. One Japanese plane crashed—Domei.

Japan's Armaments
Shanghai, Sept. 6. Manufacture of armaments in Japan is subject to decrease and delay owing to the difficulty of securing raw materials from Europe and America, which now have to present their resources.

Many countries in Europe and America have banned the export of steel, oil, scrap iron, cotton and minerals—International.

Ban On Speculation

Tokyo, Sept. 6. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will to-day issue a joint statement warning all banking institutions against extension of funds for speculative purposes.

It is understood that Government authorities have decided to invoke Article XI regulating funds in case of unscrupulous speculation continuing despite the official warning—Domei.

Kwangtung War Japanese Strength In East River

Yungyun, Sept. 6. The Chinese counter-attack in the Blas Bay area has resulted in the recapture of many points, including Kweichung, Lamlin, Wengong, and Kaitau. Over 200 Japanese were killed.

A part of the Japanese retired to their warships in the bay while others fled to Fukut and Shataukok.

Japanese battleships at Hainan near Samshui heavily shelled the Chinese positions yesterday morning. The cannonading was clearly audible in Shikwan.

In the Tsungfa sector 3,000 Japanese pushed northward from Shekling and Taipei to Kailow on Monday. They were intercepted by Chinese self-defence corps.—Central News.

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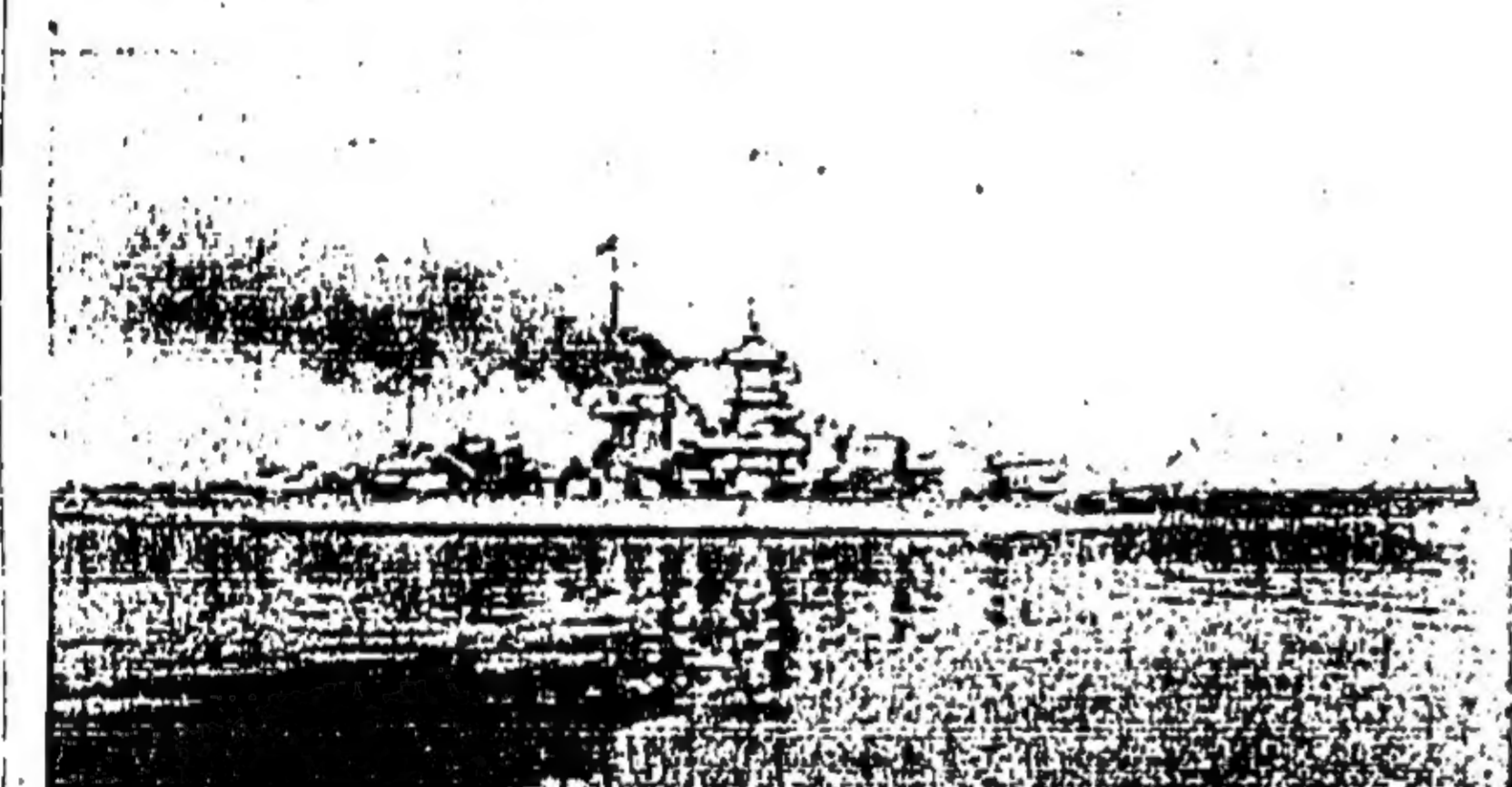
SECOND RAID ON WILHELMSHAVEN CLAIMS GNEISENAU AS VICTIM

Special To The "Telegraph"

PARIS, SEPT. 7 (UP).—GERMANY'S BIGGEST AND MOST POWERFUL BATTLESHIP, THE 26,000-TON GNEISENAU, WAS SUNK IN THE SECOND BRITISH AIR RAID ON WILHELMSHAVEN YESTERDAY.

Germany has only two battleships, the remaining one being the Scharnhorst, which is of slightly earlier design. The Gneisenau was launched on December 8, 1936—less than three years ago, and in some respects was one of the most powerful battleships afloat outside the British Navy.

The ship, which was laid down at the Wilhelmshaven Naval Yards in 1934, took over two years to build.



THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP GNEISENAU

Polish Capital Removed

Evacuation Of Warsaw Proceeds

WARSAW, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The seat of the Polish Government has been removed to Lublin, 120 miles south-east of the Capital.

Wounded Polish soldiers have been moved out of Warsaw. Nazi troops are approaching southwards from East Prussia. The population of Warsaw continues to be cheerful, in spite of repeated air raids. Cinemas and theatres are open, and cafes and restaurants are doing business as usual.

Suicide Garrison Holds On

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The small Polish "suicide" garrison in Westerplatte is still holding out against vastly superior Nazi forces. They have been repeatedly bombarded by Nazi guns and planes. Polish troops from Gdynia, who created a diversion, claim to have taken 12 prisoners, a field gun and three machine guns. The Warsaw radio is now announcing the names of German officers and soldiers taken prisoner by Polish forces with a word of comfort to their families in Germany. A German communiqué meanwhile claims that Nazi forces have occupied the whole of Upper Silesia, and to have taken 10,000 prisoners in the Corridor.

Military Opinion

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Sept. 6 (UP).—Military circles are of the opinion that Hitler's armies are driving a series of frantic thrusts in an effort to crush the Poles before the Franco-British pressure in the west becomes effective. They consider that, thus far, the Poles have done extremely well in blocking the tempo of a German advance, considering the strategic disadvantages at the commencement of the war, when the Germans were half encircling the country.

The German idea to smash the Polish resistance within two or three weeks seems destined to fail.

Cracow Occupied?

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The official German News Agency has reported that German troops occupied Cracow without fighting. It is added that the bridges across the Vistula are undamaged. No confirmation of the above claim is available in London, says another report. The claim is denied by the Warsaw radio, which stated that 15 enemy planes were brought down. A communiqué was broadcast, stating that Polish troops were stem-

Repeal Of U.S. Arms Embargo

U.S. Newspapers Take Up The Cry

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The immediate repeal of the arms embargo imposed under the Neutrality Act is urged in leading articles in the "New York Times" and the "Tribune." The "New York Times" says: "We do not conserve our interests when we deny the democracies opportunities to find in this nation instruments of self defence." The "Tribune" says: "Repeal now would be a gesture of sympathy for the French and British democracies. Equally unquestionably it would express no more than what the vast mass of Americans really feel."

Mrs. Alabaster and the Misses Alabaster, wife and daughters of Mr. J. W. Alabaster, of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., returned to the Colony on Tuesday by Clipper from Manila.

JAPAN'S "ADVICE"

Britain, France Asked To Comply

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
SHANGHAI, Sept. 7 (Domei).—A Japanese Navy spokesman revealed that, in accordance with the Japanese Government's decision which was communicated to the foreign Ambassadors concerned on Tuesday, Rear-Admiral Kusaku, representing Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, called on the British and French Naval Commanders in Shanghai on Wednesday and asked them to comply with the Japanese advice. The spokesman pointed out that the Japanese decisions have been made with a view to avoiding untoward incidents in China in connection with the European war, while Japan would remain neutral and pursue her established policy in China.

American-Japanese

Co-operation?
TOKYO, Sept. 7 (Domei).—It is possible that the United States will "co-operate" with Japan in the Far East in the not distant future. Japan refrains from using violence in China and does not disturb peace.

French Forces Near Saarbruecken

REICH INVADED BY THE ALLIES

PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that French troops, preceded by a large number of tanks, have broken through the German defences near Saarbruecken.

The official announcement follows press reports that a very heavy artillery duel had been heard all night from this area.

Saarbruecken is the capital of Saar Province, which reverted to Germany in 1934 after a plebiscite of the population. It was taken from Germany by the League of Nations in 1918.

Over The Frontier

PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—A communiqué states: "Our first elements are progressing beyond the frontier with the advance varying according to the different parts of the front. Everywhere they have encountered automatic arm- and field organization. Air activity has co-ordinated with the land operations. Movement prescribed for the mobilization of transport and the settling down of all units are proceeding normally." The communiqué adds that everything possible is being done to facilitate the material assistance of the troops, whose morale is excellent.

German Casualties

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Berlin correspondent of the Danish paper "Berlingske Tidende" says that the German authorities refuse to publish lists of casualties. He says that relations of the German dead are informed, but are strictly ordered not to tell others, or to wear mourning.

The same correspondent, visiting Saarbruecken says that the town is lifeless.

All women and children have been evacuated to trains, crammed as many as 31 in a compartment. The only sign of activity is provided by French searchlights nightly sweeping the sky.

The German newspaper "Flensburger Nachrichten" says that several people have been listening to foreign broadcasts, which is absolutely forbidden. "Moreover they have also told others what they have heard. This tip propaganda is such that the people are committing a crime against the whole German people, and they are now in prison awaiting several years' sentence," the paper adds.

French Communiqué

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, Sept. 6 (UP).—A communiqué issued by the French General Headquarters at 9.25 p.m. today announces that the advance forces are progressing beyond the German frontier. The communiqué states that the advance is progressing at varying degrees at different points and is meeting with resistance in all sectors from German automatic arms campaign units. The French Air Force is acting as an active liaison with the land forces. French mobilisation is continuing normally. The morale of the troops is excellent and the supply services are proceeding smoothly.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—It is reported that Japanese interests are preparing to place machinery orders to the value of \$10,000,000 with which to equip a ferry factory in Manchuria. The orders are said to have originally been intended for Germany, but have now been switched to the United States.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Argentine Cabinet has decreed neutrality.



NEWS FLASHES

German Ships In Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Three German vessels are tied up in Japanese ports.

The Regenberg (8,000 tons) and the Elbe (9,000 tons) are at Yokohama, and the Scharnhorst (18,000 tons) is in Kobe. The Nord-Deutscher Lloyd, agents for the vessels, are not certain whether the ships can leave Japan.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—All Germans in Northern Rhodesia as well as Tanganyika have been interned.

They have been taken into safe keeping without trouble and all emergency defence plans have been put into operation without a hitch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—It is stated that President Roosevelt is not thinking of introducing a censorship of newspapers and news broadcast. The United States Navy has instituted a regular coastal patrol.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade stated in the House of Commons that it was of vital importance to the country to maintain exports and to give priority to certain exports.

Mr. Stanley was replying to Sir Percy Harris (Liberal) who enquired whether merchants and manufacturers would be encouraged to maintain exports so that the country could pay for her imports.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—No official declaration of neutrality has been received from either Italy, Russia or Japan.

However, Italy, Japan and Spain have issued notifications to this effect.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—A message has been sent to the King by Captain W. H. Coombes, representing the Navigators, Engineers and Officers' Union, assuring His Majesty that the British Merchant Navy will uphold His Majesty's honour and will defend merchant ships in observance of the decrees of international law. A reply from Buckingham Palace PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

Nazi Planes Repulsed Over N. Sea

Attempt To Invade Britain Broken By R.A.F. Vigilance

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UP).—Germany's first attempt to invade England by air has ended in failure.

The air raid alarm was sounded in London at 6.43 p.m., the All Clear being given at 9.02 p.m.

The Ministry of Information states that, so far as is known, no enemy aircraft penetrated into British territory.

That the repelling off of the invaders proved totally successful was due to the vigilance of the Royal Air Force.

One R.A.F. plane crashed during the raid and it is admitted that a second machine was brought down.

The pilot of the plane which made the forced landing, on a R.A.F. aerodrome, immediately climbed into a second machine and took to the air again.

Fired On Own Planes
LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—"Reuter" officially informed that enemy aircraft reported off the East coast this morning were reconnaissance planes.

Fighter aircraft were despatched but contact was not made with the enemy, who turned back before reaching the coast.

On returning, some of our aircraft were mistaken for enemy aircraft, which caused certain coastal batteries to open fire.

London Keeps Calm
LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—When air raid sirens in London shrieked their warning early to-day, buses and cars stopped in the streets, and people on their way to work walked calmly into the shelters.

Underground and other trains continued running, even along the open stretches. The alarm—London's third since war was declared—lasted over two hours. There was no sign of panic.

Passengers, with gas masks slung over the shoulders, quitted buses in an orderly fashion and went to safety. Inside the shelters city men and business girls read newspapers and chatted cheerfully.

Meanwhile, steel-helmeted policemen and air raid wardens clad in decontamination clothing patrolled the silent streets.

Springs To Life
When the All Clear signal sounded the dead city sprang into life as if PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

FRENCH RAID FRANKFORT

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 7 (UP).—IT IS REPORTED THAT THE FRENCH AIR FORCE YESTERDAY RAIDED FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

BOMBING OF DANISH TOWN DRAWS APOLOGY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UP).—An unofficial version of the bombing of the Danish town of Esbjerg reported that a German pursuit plane sighted a British plane over Denmark, and gave chase.

The Briton manoeuvred to a position above his pursuer, and, believing that he was over water, dropped two bombs in an attempt to hit the German.

The Air Ministry can only assume that one of the disabled planes lost its bearings in the bad weather prevailing and bombed Esbjerg in the belief that it was unleashing bombs over the sea. The British Minister at Copenhagen has been ordered to express profound regret at the deplorable accident.

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G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 11th day of September, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Island Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 21 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorized officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale | Registry No. | Locality | Boundary Measurements | Contents in feet | Area in Acres | Upset Price |
|-------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | No. 5581 | Island Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong. | As per sale plan. | 1,500 | 0.34 | \$25,000 |

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| BANKS | |
| H.K. Banks | 1,225 n. |
| H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.) | 1,225 n. |
| Chartered Bank | 1,225 n. |
| Mercantile, A. & B. | 1,225 n. |
| Mercantile, C. | 1,225 n. |
| East Asia | 1,225 n. |
| INSURANCES | |
| Cantons | 200 n. |
| China Underwriters | 114 n. |
| H.K. Fire | 180 n. |
| SHIPPING | |
| Douglases | 67 n. |
| Steamboats | 12 n. |
| Indo-China | 30 n. |
| Indo-China (new) | 30 n. |
| Shells (Beavers) | 83 1/2 n. |
| Waterboats | 8.10 n. |
| DOCKS ETC. | |
| Wharves | 100 n. |
| Docks | 14 1/2 n. |
| Provident | 4 n. |
| New Eng. Sh. | 7 1/4 n. |
| Sh. Docks, Sh. | 110 n. |
| MINING | |
| Kailan s/- | 10/3 n. |
| Rauks | 8 1/2 n. |
| Venz. Gold | 4 n. |
| H.K. Mines | 2 n. |
| LANDS | |
| Hotels | 4 n. |
| Land 4% dc. | 3 1/2 n. |
| Sh. Lands Sh. | 7.00 n. |
| Humphreys | 8 n. |
| H.K. Realities | 33 1/2 n. |
| Chinese Estates | 98 n. |
| UTILITIES | |
| Trams | 15 n. |
| Peak Trams (old) | 7.40 n. |
| Peak Trams (new) | 3.70 n. |
| Star Ferries | 58 n. |
| Y. Ferries | 22 n. |
| China Lights (old) | 7.30 n. |
| China Lights (new) | 4.20 n. |
| H.K. Electric | 13 n. |
| Macao Electric | 18 n. |
| Sandakan Lights | 11 n. |
| Telephones (old) | 20 n. |
| Telephones (new) | 7.00 n. |
| Tractions s/- | 19/- n. |
| Tractions (Pre.) s/- | 22/- n. |
| INDUSTRIALS | |
| Cold. Macg. (old) | 14 n. |
| Cold. Macg. (new) | 13 n. |
| Canton Ices | 1 n. |
| Cements | 12.00 n. |
| H.K. Ropes | 3.70 n. |
| STORES, &c. | |
| Dairy Farms (old) | 20 n. |
| Dairy Farms (new) | 19 n. |
| Watsons | 7 1/4 n. |
| Lane, Crawford | 7.50 n. |
| Sincere | 1.80 n. |
| Wing On (H.K.) | 41 n. |
| Powell, COTTON MILLS | 1 n. |
| Ewo Sh. | 17 1/4 n. |
| Sh. Cotton Sh. | 120 n. |
| Zoong Sing Sh. | 42 n. |
| Wing On Textiles, Sh. | 40 1/2 n. |
| H.K. Entertainments | 500 n. |

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 11th day of September, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Hennessy Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorized officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale | Registry No. | Locality | Boundary Measurements | Contents in feet | Area in Acres | Upset Price |
|-------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | No. 5581 | Island Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong. | As per sale plan. | 1,500 | 0.34 | \$25,000 |

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 11th day of September, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at King's Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorized officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale | Registry No. | Locality | Boundary Measurements | Contents in feet | Area in Acres | Upset Price |
|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | No. 5582 | King's Road & Wing King Street. | As per sale plan. | 1,500 | 0.34 | \$25,000 |

UNEASY REICH CIVILIANS

Germans Not Happy At War Outbreak

PARIS, Sept. 6, (UP).—Former officials of the French Embassy at Berlin, who arrived here today, told the Press that there were signs of acute nervousness and uneasiness amongst the civil population on the eve of their departure from Berlin last Sunday.

The true situation is still being withheld by order of the Minister for Propaganda.

The crossing of the German frontier at the Dutch border was accomplished without incident.

C. R.

POSTAL CENSORSHIP.

In view of the present crisis, the Government of Hong Kong cannot allow any uncensored communication to pass between Hong Kong and foreign countries.

The following information is published for the guidance of correspondents:—

1. Correspondence posted on or before the date of this notice be treated as follows:—
(a) Any "express", "registered", or "insured" postal packet will be censored as soon as possible, and sent on if "passed."
(b) All other postal packets already posted will be detained until sufficient censors are available to examine them, and enquiries about their disposal will not be entertained.

2. Correspondence posted after the date of this notice will be treated as follows:—

- (a) Small packets, Printed Papers, Samples, Blind Literature, Insured Boxes, and Parcels will be stopped altogether, unless posted under special permit. (See Paragraph 3).
- (b) Letters in the ordinary sense of the term, post cards and commercial papers, if posted in the ordinary way, will not necessarily be stopped, but they will be subject to indefinite delay.

3. Permits for the despatch of small packets, Printed Papers, Samples, Blind Literature, and Parcels will be issued by the Censor to persons, or firms, whose normal business necessitates the despatch of such packets, if and when the Censor is satisfied with the guarantees given, application for permits should be addressed to:—

The Censor, G.P.O., Hong Kong.

and should state precisely what kind of business the permit is desired (e.g. News Agency).

Until a permit has been obtained, it is useless to post any packet of the kind in question, or to send by letter post any articles which would normally be included in such packets, e.g. a book, newspaper, or a pamphlet will be treated as "printed matter" and stopped, even if sent by letter post.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PERSONS CORRESPONDING WITH PLACES ABROAD

In order to make the censorship of postal packets, which is rendered necessary in the present emergency, as effective and economical as possible, the public is earnestly invited to conform to the following rules in regard to correspondence with places abroad:—

- (1) The name and address of the sender should be stated on the envelope.
- (2) Private correspondence should be conducted in English if possible; the language should be plain, and the letters as clearly written and as brief as possible.
- (3) Business correspondence should be conducted, if possible, in English, French or Chinese.
- (4) If English is not employed, the name of the language used should be endorsed on the envelope.
- (5) The envelope should contain no lining paper, or empty sheets.
- (6) Firms writing abroad should not use stationery which shows a picture of their works. If employed on munitions, or other Government works, the fact should not be stated on the correspondence abroad.
- (7) Firms and individuals should refuse to act as intermediaries or agents for the receipt and transmission of postal correspondence on behalf of persons in places abroad.

Failure to comply with these rules may lead to the delay or return of the correspondence.

By Order, C. G. SOLLIS, Censor.

5th September, 1939.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1. THERAPION No. 2. THERAPION No. 3. ROOM & BATH. CENTRAL CLEAN COMFORTABLE. \$6.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are extended to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day.

FROM SHANGHAI.—Anhui, Sept. 6; Kiangsu, Sept. 6; Sheng liwa, Sept. 6; Tyndatou, Sept. 6; Empress of Asia, Sept. 7; Hakozaki Maru, Sept. 7; Sumali, Sept. 7; Tilsadane, Sept. 10; Rajputana, Sept. 10; Kanakura, Sept. 12; Futaba Maru, Sept. 13.

FROM JAPAN.—Empress of Asia, Sept. 7; Nowatara, Sept. 7; Hakozaki Maru, Sept. 7; Rajputana, Sept. 10; Kanakura Maru, Sept. 12.

FROM AMOY.—Anhui, Sept. 6; Tilsadane, Sept. 10.

FROM CANTON.—Kiangsu, Sept. 6; Birgane Maru, Sept. 11.

FROM STRAITS.—Kuantan, Sept. 7; Philoctetes, Sept. 7; Glenapp, Sept. 7; Hakusan Maru, Sept. 9; Tamsa, Sept. 12; Hanyu, Sept. 13.

FROM JAVA.—Tinegara, Sept. 6.

FROM MANILA.—Tinegara, Sept. 6.

FROM TIENTSIN.—Yunnan, Sept. 13.

FROM HAIKONG.—Yunnan, Sept. 7.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Yunnan, Sept. 7.

FROM CANADA & U.S.A.—Empress of Asia, Sept. 7.

FROM EUROPE VIA NEAPOLITAN.—Empress of Asia, Sept. 7.

FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ (Papers, etc.).—Hakusan Maru, Sept. 9.

FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ (Papers, etc.).—London date, 17th August and London date, 17th August.

FROM U.S.A. HONOLULU & JAPAN.—San Francisco date, 10th Aug.—Pres. Coolidge, Sept. 12.

AIR MAIL INWARD.

Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 6th September.—Pan American Airways Plane, Sept. 14.

Give your children fresh SUNKIST ORANGE JUICE twice daily

Be sure it's SUNKIST

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| T.T. London | 1/2 1/2 |
| Demand do. | 1/2 1/2 |
| T.T. Shanghai | 330 |
| T.T. Singapore | 52 1/2 |
| T.T. Japan | 150 1/2 |
| T.T. India | 82 1/2 |
| T.T. U.S.A. | 24 1/2 |
| T.T. Manila | 40 1/2 |
| T.T. Batavia | 45 1/2 |
| T.T. Bangkok | 150 1/2 |
| T.T. Saigon | 106 |
| T.T. France | 107 1/2 |
| T.T. Germany | 109 |
| T.T. Switzerland | 109 |
| T.T. Australia | 109 1/2 |

BUYING

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 4 m/s L/C London | 1/3 1/2 |
| 4 m/s D/P do. | 1/3 1/2 |
| 4 m/s L/C U.S.A. | 26 1/2 |
| 4 m/s France | 1130 |
| 30 d/s India | 84 1/2 |
| U.S. Cross rate in Lon. | 4.02 s. |
| U.S. Cross rate in Lon. | 4.00 p. |

Haiphong (Canton), 9.00 a.m.

Amoy (Suiyang), 9 a.m.

MONDAY

Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco 21st September (Pan American Plane), Sept. 14; K.P.O.—Reg. 5 p.m. Ord. 5.20 p.m.; G.P.O.—Reg. 5 p.m. Ord. Sept. 15, 3.30 a.m.

SUNDAY

Parcels only for Haiphong (Mingang), 9.00 a.m.

SOME MUSICAL COLLECTIONS FOR CHOIRS

Borwald's Men's Choir.—W. Borwald.

Sacred Choruses for Men's Voices.

Orphous Collection of Part Songs for Mixed Voices.

College Songs and Glee.—Thomas Shepard.

Giff's Male Choir Book.

Giff's Male Quartet Book.

Choir Book for Women's Voices.—E. Hipsher.

Junior-Senior High School Chorus Book.—E. Baker.

Glee Singers' Collection.

Glee Club Songs for High School & College.

Church & Concert Choruses.

Francis & Day's Popular & Community Song Book.

etc., etc., etc.,

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY

Marina House, 19, Queen's Road Central, Tel. 24648.

Amateur Photographers!

Have you tried?

THE AUTOMATIC PRINTING MACHINE WITH PHOTOMETER MEASURING DEVICE

AT THE

Queen's Photographic Service

The results are amazing — they do full justice to your films.

WE OFFER A COMPLETE SERVICE FOR ALL AMATEURS. DEVELOPING BY MODERN PROCESSES. SPECIAL SERVICE FOR MINIATURE FILMS. ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES & CAMERA EXCHANGE AND REPAIRS FACILITIES.

Our advice is at your disposal

22 Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. 24625.

The Hongkong Telegraph

NINTH ANNUAL

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC

COMPETITION

June — September, 1939

\$250 CASH \$250 PRIZES

(Donated by "Hongkong Telegraph")

TWO SILVER TROPHIES, VALUED \$250

(Donated by ILFORD, Ltd., London)

SEND YOUR ENTRIES IN NOW

CLOSING DATE & TIME: 29th SEPT. AT 5 P.M.

THE ILFORD TROPHIES WILL BE AWARDED TO THE BEST AND SECOND BEST ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS.

Prizes will be allotted as follows:

SECTION ONE:

For Story-Telling Pictures.

1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION TWO:

General Pictorial Section: Landscapes, Seascapes, Architectural, Street Scenes, etc.

1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION THREE:

Portraits, Informal Close-ups, Human Studies.

1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION FOUR:

Still Life and Table-Top Studies.

1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION FIVE:

Snapshots taken by children under fourteen years.

1st. \$15. 2nd. \$10. 3rd. \$5.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.

2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.

3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be posted on back of entry.

4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.

5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.

6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.

7.—All entries to be either black and white, or tinted pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.

8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.

9.—No picture to be entered in more than one Section.

10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, and except in the Children's Section, must be of one of the following sizes:—10x12, 10x20.

11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.

12.—Entries in the Children's Section must bear the entrant's name, age and address on the entry form, countersigned by a parent.

13.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.

14.—The decisions of the Judges shall be final.

15.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

ENTRY FORM

USE THIS FORM

AND PASTE IT ON THE BACK OF EACH ENTRY

SECTION

NAME

ADDRESS

DATE

Please use block letters and paste this on back of each entry. If entered in Children's Section, parent please countersign here.

.....

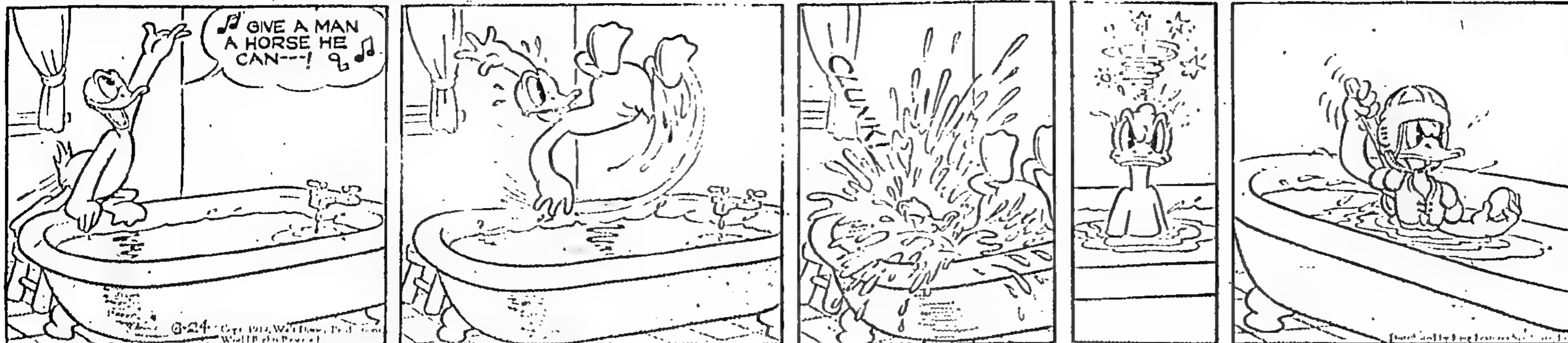
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DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



DANISH

COOKED

HAM

(PRIME CUT)

\$1.30 per lb.

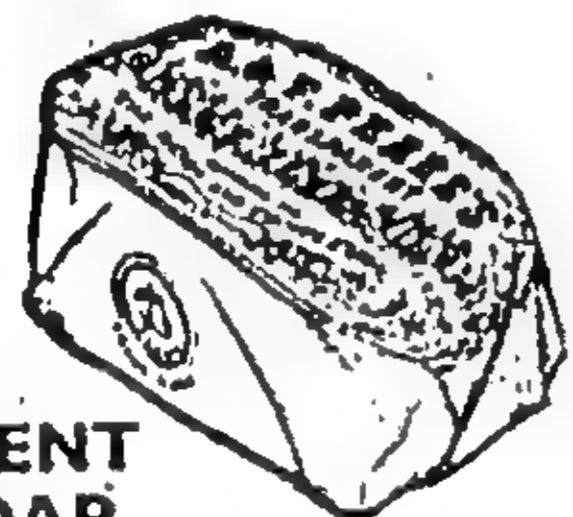
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Your complexion made vital and lovely by Pears' Tonic Action



PEARS', the century-old transparent soap, always a symbol of purity, is to-day the premier beauty accessory of lovely women the world over. Every day famous beauties refresh their complexions with Pears' "tonic action." Follow this simple daily beauty care with Pears' "tonic action." Follow this simple daily beauty care with Pears' "tonic action." Follow this simple daily beauty care with Pears' "tonic action."

PEARS' WASH BALLS
You will find the same matured transparent purity of Pears' in the convenient round Pears' Wash Balls. Use Pears' Wash Balls for your bath.



Pears'
TRANSPARENT
GLYCERINE SOAP

Around The Empire

Flow Of Loyal Messages To The Motherland

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter). The flow of loyal messages from the colonies continues. The latest is a striking resolution passed by the Legislative Council at Gambia, a Colony which has been hard hit by a recent fall in the price of its products. The Governor of Gambia, Sir Thomas Southern, formerly Colonial Secretary in Hongkong.

India's Loyalty

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Sir Tej Sahni, India's Liberal leader, has appealed to the country to stand by Britain unconditionally. He said that any question of controversy with the British regarding the future of India must stand over until the common peril was past.

Offered His Son

BIKANER, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Maharajah of Bikaner has informed the Viceroy that he offers his only surviving son, Captain Mahajumar Sedul Singh Bahadur, to place his personal services and sword at the disposal of the King-Emperor.

Northern Ireland

LONDON, Sept. 6 (British Wire- less).—The following statement has been issued by the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland: "In no part of the United Kingdom has call to duty been more deeply recognised than in loyal Ulster. Her people, in common with their fellow citizens throughout the United Kingdom, are throwing their full weight and entire resources into the conflict which has been forced upon Great Britain and the Empire."

Record Recruiting

"Despite the fact that Ulster's record in recruitment for the armed forces of the Crown has always been relatively as good as in any other part of the United Kingdom, enlistment during the past few days, has been so overwhelming that the staffs at the various recruiting centres are experiencing the greatest difficulty in coping with the situation. "Those who have played their part in the triumph of right over might are to-day joined by a new generation ready to man defences and uphold the cause of freedom. Ulster awaits any further demands which may be made upon her by the imperial authorities, and I am glad to say that good order and discipline prevail throughout."

KING'S MESSAGE TO PREMIER

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The King has sent a message to Mr. Chamberlain saying: "Despite all our hopes and endeavours, we have been compelled to resort to war. "In this grave hour of our country's fortunes, I wish to acknowledge the unflinching efforts by the civil service, both at home and overseas in the past troubled year, both promoting the cause of peace, and in preparing the country for the emergency which is now upon us. "I am sure you will continue your work in the same spirit until peace has been restored." Mr. Chamberlain in reply thanked His Majesty, and assured him of the continued loyalty and devotion of the civil service.

Mr. Motorist!

Don't throw your old tires away. Our Super Tread Process will rebuild your worn tires making them new for safe driving.



Prices from \$7.50 Ready in 2 days All sizes THE HONGKONG TYRE CO

ATHENIA SINKING

125 STILL MISSING

U.S. May Protest To Germany

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UP).—Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons that 125 persons who were on the Athenia when she was torpedoed, are still missing.

He said that the submarine, after torpedoing the Athenia, came to the surface and fired a shell which exploded on the deck of the vessel while the passengers were preparing to take to the life-boats.

U.S.A. Protest?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UP).—In response to inquiries regarding a possible protest over the sinking of the Athenia, Mr. Hull said that the United States has not received an authoritative final report on the matter. He said that future developments must await the receipt of the full facts, which the United States is seeking.

To Receive Compensation

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Officers and crew of the Athenia will come under the recently passed legislation in connection with compensation for personal injuries in war time.

This was announced in the House of Commons. Some of the crew have already been paid compensation.

No Retaliation

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Lord Stanhope was asked in the House of Lords what the British Government intended to do regarding the sinking of the Athenia.

Dine at the

Parisian Grill

Good Food — Fine Wines
DINNER & DANCE MUSIC
by
The Blue Danube Trio

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
PURE MALT VINEGAR
THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR PURITY
70 PER IMPERIAL PINT BOTTLE
90 PER DEPUTY QUART BOTTLE
AT ALL STORES



HERE COMES THE BRIDE

A lovely picture, to be sure, and how priceless in years to come.

Make an appointment to-day for your wedding pictures.

Tel. 24310.

THE MING YUEN STUDIO

NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Opposite the Dairy Farm's Fountain)

LET FREEDOM RING
with VICTOR BRUCE McLAGLEN
LIONEL HARRYMORE EDWARD ARNOLD
Guy Elkins • Charles Butterworth
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Saturday at the QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA



Here they are!
BEAUTIFUL NEW
"COMPLEXION" COLOURS
in
BEAUTI-SKIN CHIFFONS

Aladdin SILK HOSIERY

Soft warm suntan tones... that's the fashionable thing in hosiery this season. And that's what "Complexion" Colours give you... exquisite new shades for all occasions... flattering to the loveliest of legs.

Special Price Offer
Outstanding Value!

\$2.75 pair



The most exquisite range of
NECKWEAR

has just been received.

These comprise:—
LACE COLLARS, ORGANDIE
& LACE BOWS, ORGANDIE
AND NET FRONTS, LACE
FLOWERS, ETC.

Priced from \$1.50

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

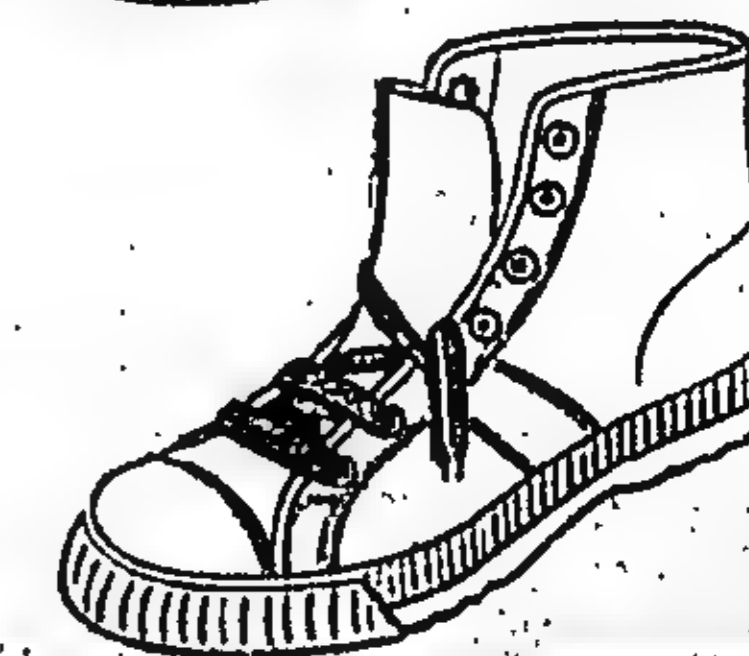
FOR SCHOOL WEAR



SPORT SHOES FOR
EVERYONE
\$0.90, 1.00, 1.10



SPORTING BOOTS FOR
BOYS
\$0.90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20



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AUTOMOTIVE FAN BELTS
CONQUEST RADIATOR HOSE
CURVED AND MOLDED RADIATOR HOSE
LIGHT-DUTY "V" BELTS FOR WATER PUMPS

EMPIRE SALES COMPANY

Telephone 31261 — M. B. KING.
33, WONG NEI CHUNG ROAD, HAPPY VALLEY

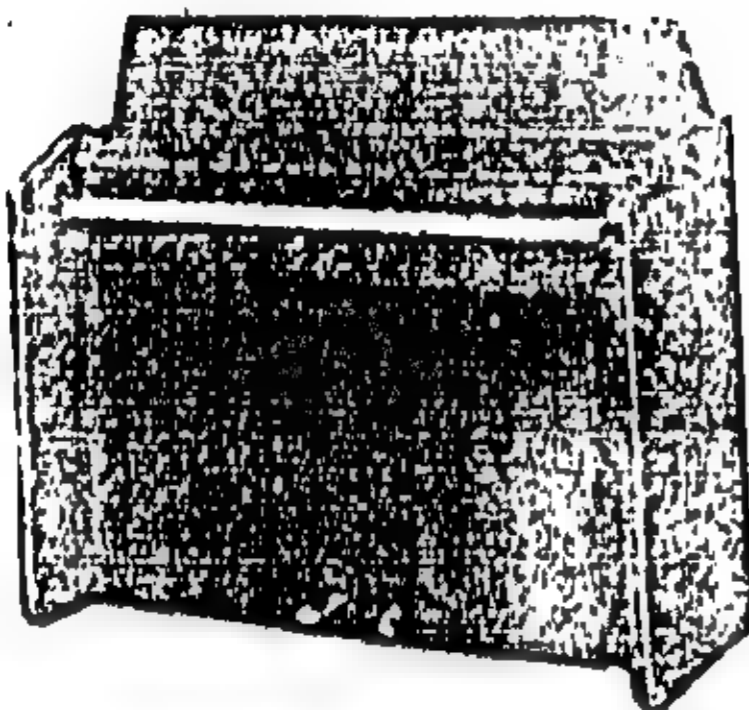


That's a WHITBREAD THE SUPERB PALE ALE

Sole Agents:—A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE DEPT. TEL. 20616.

The
BABY PIANO WITH
A "GRAND" TONE!

THE MOUTRIE
"MINIATURE"



Your Children Will Enjoy
Music On This Model

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
YORK BUILDING CHATER ROAD.

YOU BUY A RADIO BUT
INVEST IN A

Pilot

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

6 Watts
Output

9 Tubes

MODEL TH594

3 BANDS:
12 to 588 metres

MODEL TH597

4 BANDS:
12 to 2000 metres

CONSOLE PERFORMANCE IN THIS
TABLE MODEL

SPECIAL FEATURE: AUTOMATIC FREQUENCY
CONTROL BRINGS IN STATIONS ACCURATELY
AT ALL TIMES.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

The Hongkong Motor Accessory Co., Ltd.

22 DES VOEUX ROAD, 2nd FLOOR
TEL. 20577.



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PENINSULA HOTEL;

HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL;

&
SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE; PALACE HOTEL;

HOTELS
LIMITED

In association with the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peking

The car that made
14 h.p. motoring
famous.

The NEW
VAUXHALL
14 SIX

Manufacturing schedules were
trebled to catch up with the
demand for this livelier, bigger,
more luxurious Vauxhall 14. 30
m.p.g. at 30 m.p.h. independent
springing, all synchromesh gears,
hydraulic brakes, etc.

May we demonstrate?

HONGKONG HOTEL
GARAGE

Stubbs Rd. Tel. 27778-9

The
Hongkong Telegraph

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Phone 26615
September 7, 1939

The R.A.F.

LET US take a look at this Royal
Air Force whose "paper bullets"
dropped over a wide area in Ger-
many will have a more devastating
effect on the Hitler regime than all
the bombs it is capable of hurling
on German heads.

How does it stand now in men
and machines? The answer will
encourage the Democracies. Brit-
ons have every reason to take com-
fort in our air strength.

From 1935 to early 1937 Ger-
man bombers were superior to
those of the R.A.F. in speed, range
and bomb load. Today Britain's
latest aircraft surpass the corres-
ponding German types in both
flying range and bomb load.

The speeds of the two are said
to be about the same, but the
operational value of the British
machine is far superior.

The Wellington is the most
efficient two-engine bomber in the
world to-day. Filled with petrol in
place of bombs it could fly non-stop
from England to Australia. The
range of the first model, loaded
with bombs, is 3,240 miles; its
speed 265 miles an hour.

But warplanes in R.A.F. squad-
rons are only the forerunners of
still better ones which are already
appearing in very large numbers.

The disclosed performances of
British bombers at present are of
machines fitted with two engines,
each about 1,000 horse-power.
More powerful engines are in the
new types of machines. The extra
power is being applied to the carry-
ing of heavier loads of bombs at
faster speeds.

These are typical examples of the
predominance which Great Britain
has attained in invention and con-
struction.

What about numbers of aero-
planes?

Precise official information on
this is, for obvious reasons, not be-
ing provided to the world, but there
has been a tremendous speed-up of
new construction during the past
twelve months.

A week before the war started,
250 orthodox firms and 3,500 sub-
contract firms were making aircraft.
The number to-day is almost cer-
tainly greater. The joint Anglo-
French aircraft construction ex-
ceeded the German output as long
ago as June. It was boasted then
that, at any time, British and
French output of new machines
could, at instant notice, double that
of German factories.

British aircraft output last June
was 1,000 planes a month. Less
than three years ago it was at the
rate of only about 400 in 12 months.

It is a disheartening achieve-
ment from the German point of
view.

It Means a Lot to be

FIRST LORD

Mr. Winston Churchill is the new First Lord of the Admiralty.
He will get £5,000 a year with luxurious house). The magnificent
Admiralty yacht, the Enchantress, will be at his disposal.

He Gets—



the most distinctive re-
sidence in London—



a yacht which a millionaire
might envy—



"official" furniture, with
fish emblems—



his own wireless station.

The salary probably seems attractive to you, but a
good First Lord earns and spends every penny of it.
He is the representative of the Navy in Parliament, re-
sponsible for the direction and supervision of all naval
matters, with power to promote and discharge, recom-
mend honours and awards.

He is very much of the Boss of the British Navy.
His responsibility is so great that he has a little
Cabinet of his own, the Board of Admiralty, to advise
and direct him. Though he is not compelled to take the
Board's advice—he usually does. On the Board sit Brit-
ain's Sea Lords—first, second, third, fourth, and the
recently appointed fifth—the big executives of the Navy.

Even in the Cabinet his position is enviable. . . he
is one of the most powerful of Ministers.

In Room 40

The house that goes with the job is a much finer
place than either No. 10 or No. 11, Downing-street. It
stands at the south-east corner of the Admiralty build-
ing in Whitehall. Its rooms are spacious and beauti-
fully furnished. The drawing-room has unique furni-
ture—chairs, tables, couches with legs and arms carved
in the shape of dolphins. Lord Nelson's body once rested
there.

A connecting door links the house with the Ad-
miralty itself. The First Lord has access to every room
in this, London's most exciting building. There is Room
40. For instance, the eyes and ears of the world.

Here cipher wireless messages, intercepted from the
enemy, were decoded during the war. To-day the Ad-
miralty's most trusted and talented men sit there, linked
by radio with the ships and ports of the seven seas.
Messages, secret and confidential, pass through their
hands. They are just a few of the First Lord's 4,000
staff.

There is the superb Admiralty library, too, if the
First Lord feels like reading. Not ordinary reading,
though. A hundred thousand books and documents giving
details of almost every naval engagement ever fought.
Charts and maps and plans to bewilder you.

His Yacht

And if you want to get away from the stuffy air of
Whitehall there is the yacht already mentioned. It is a
long-standing tradition that the First Lord is free to
use the yacht as he wishes in the performance of his
duties.

The Enchantress is finer than any rich man's ship.
It is the Admiralty afloat, equipped, as the cinema pos-
ters say, "regardless of expense."

The First Lord has a busy job. There are dinners,
banquets, luncheons to preside at, speeches to make
and naval manoeuvres to attend. There are admirals to
interview and inventions to be considered. There is the
all-important question of the 2 s d of running the Navy.
And, finally, there is the task of telling Parliament and,
through Parliament, the people all about it.

Members delight in asking difficult questions about
the Navy. The First Lord has to answer them.

SPIES AT WORK

Sir Michael Bruce

ly useful to know, for instance, that
Captain XXX, who is in charge of
transport at a port, is a secret drug
taker, or that Major YYY at the
War Office gambles heavily and is
deeply in debt. There is always an
approach to a person through his
weaknesses. It is the collecting of
this type of knowledge that becomes
so important.

Before the war, the German
Secret Service had thousands of
men employed as waiters and bar-
men all over the world, thousands of
women working as governesses and
companions. These people saw, and
collected far more useful knowledge
than the man who wandered about the
countryside with a camera and
sketch book.

Let us suppose that A, a large
manufacturing country, is likely at
any time to go to war with B, a
country that relies on its agriculture
for its wealth. A will naturally
want to know, besides the essentials
of the strength of B's forces, the
depots for coal, fuel, and the main
sources of supply; the exact amount
of munitions stored and being or
capable of being manufactured; and
the routes by which raw materials
will be brought into the country.

This knowledge will have to be
gained in days of peace, in order
that A's forces can commence their
aerial or even secret sabotage
against B's ports and depots as soon
as war commences. B will likewise
want to know the food supplies to A,
and the amount of food she is cap-
able of storing. These factors will
be B's weak points.

It is interesting to remember that
some of the most concentrated work
done by spies during the war, was
not in the belligerent countries, as
might be imagined, but in America,
Sweden, Holland and Denmark.
These countries were the sources of
supply to the combatants, and it was
of vital importance for either side
to know of what material the other
was running short.

Drugs for Young Officers

At the beginning of the last war
a large amount of drugs was being
imported into Britain. These were
handed to agents who using still
further agents, passed them on to
young officers. This was not done
with any idea of reducing the morale

of the troops (incidentally, in many
cases it had this effect) but was a
source of knowledge of the move-
ments of troops in France.

What happened was this. A
young officer, either home on leave
or recovering from a wound usually
driven to the West End, and many
lived for excitement during their
leave. It was easy to suggest a
marvellous headache cure. A few
doses, and the boy began to find he
wanted this cure more frequently.

These boys were picked from different
regiments and brigades. Later, be-
fore they returned to France, the
agent told them that they could pro-
cure these "cures" if they wrote to
him, telling him exactly where
they were stationed and where
they were going, as he had
a friend in France who would
bring the "cures" to the line.
Officers were allowed to censor
their own letters, and only a
very small proportion of them were
opened at the base. The result was
that, in the case of any large move-
ment of troops or a big concentra-
tion, it was easy to forecast where
an attack was to be launched, and
to make a pretty good guess at the
number of divisions and units tak-
ing part.

Later, should the boy become so
addicted to the drug that he would
do anything to obtain it, a slight
pressure was often put upon him
and he actually became an unwitting
tool in the enemy's hands. Luckily
the organization that was respon-
sible for this branch of activity was
discovered and squashed at a very
early stage, not before they had
brought about the death of several
boys who, rather than betray their
own country, had taken their lives
in their own hands.

Spies are not cowards. They
work like moles, underground, tun-
nelling, destroying or weakening the
strength of their opponents. They
face trial, imprisonment, and death
for their own countries, knowing
that should they be discovered none
will help them. They fail—and the
price of failure is shame. They suc-
ceed—and only they and those
directly above them ever hear of
their success.

No rewards, no honours come
their way. Only the knowledge that
they have served their country as
well as, and perhaps even better than,
another one who led an army or
captured a citadel.

25 Years Ago

At The Gates Of Paris

Anniversary Of The
Marne

It was on the morning of Sunday,
September 6, 1914, that Paris knew
that something had happened which
would decide the fate of the war.

For three days von Kluck's Army
had been within striking distance of
the capital; for three days we had
waited for the sound of gunfire from
the forts, signifying that the attack
had begun. And now it was not
coming. It was quite clear that it
was not coming. Gallieni's brief
communique, collected late on Satur-
day night from the Press Bureau in
the Rue de Grenelle, had run as
follows:—

The German Army is still moving
away from Paris and continuing the
movement entered on two days ago.
It follows from the information re-
ceived that the enemy's troops have
evacuated the Compiègne-Senlis dis-
trict.

We had known nothing about the
movement away from Paris, but that
made the news all the more decisive.
Something had happened. The Ger-
man Army, which a week before had
been in full march through Com-
piègne and Senlis for the gates of
Paris, had found something to take
it elsewhere. "Ah," said the street
gossips, "nous verrons, nous verrons,
bientôt quelque chose."

Paris in those days lay as though
hypnotized. The terrible reality of
the invasion had come upon it so
swiftly as to be almost unrealizable.
The writer, then a member of the
Paris staff of The Times, had left
France about August 20 for a short
visit to England. Fighting on the
Belgian frontier was then still con-
fined to skirmishes. The name Mons
was still unfamiliar. A short ten
days later, on Sunday, August 30, he
returned to France.

The train from Boulogne was four
hours late in starting and the
chef de gare would not guarantee
that it would get to Paris. Before
it had reached Abbeville it was
crowded to roof and doorstep with
refugees from Belgium, from Lille,
from every town in the Pas-de-Calais,
soldiers and civilians together. It
took 10 hours to reach Paris. Crowds
were gathered at every little railway
station and loved crossing through
Normandy to ask for news from the
north as the train rolled slowly by.
All through the night, at one junction
after another, we were held up to let
troop-train after troop-train pass, all
moving south.

In Paris everything was in a hub-
bub. Everybody seemed to be leav-
ing. The railway stations at the Quai
d'Orsay and Montparnasse were pack-
ed with helpless crowds, struggling
for places in the trains. People poured
on to the river steamers and left
without knowing where they would
get to. It was swelteringly hot. No
one knew where the Germans were.
The official news placed them at
Noyon, but a chance acquaintance
who had come that morning from
Compiègne testified to having seen
British soldiers blowing up the stone
bridge over the Oise. That meant
that the retreat was still in progress,
and Compiègne was only 30 miles
away.

THE FIRST BOMBS

On the following day, about 5
o'clock, a German aeroplane appeared
over the city and dropped some
bombs. It was Paris's first experience
of bombardment, and it made no
great impression. The bombs were
obviously not much bigger than 5-
pounder shells, and did little damage.

Next morning along the street rang
to the steady tramp of marching
troops. Regiment after regiment of
African tirailleurs, Senegalese, and
Chasseurs d'Afrique, were moving
out to the north. It was the Tunis
division which had been rushed up
the day before by rail from Mar-
seille. This looked like a change in
tactics. The men were in splendid
condition and gave promise of hard
fighting; but there was a fresh sur-
prise to come. Inside Paris there
were no morning newspapers to be
had. The Government had left the
day before for Bordeaux. Everything
in the way of an authority that was
not military had gone with them.

The Allied Embassies and all news-
paper offices were closed. On the
walls was posted the first proclama-
tion of General Gallieni:—
I have been entrusted with the
task of defending Paris from the in-
vader. That task I shall fulfil to the
end.

So there was to be a siege.

Paris now became a curious place.
Over a million of its inhabitants, and
they the best-to-do, had left. The
boulevards and the fashionable
streets in the centre were deserted.
You could look down the Avenue de
l'Opera at midday, and not count a
dozen people or more than a couple
of vehicles. The terraces of the
Cafe de la Paix and Tourtel's were
empty. The famous restaurants had
hardly a single diner. The oyster
season had just begun; barrels of the
finest Marennes were displayed on
the counter at Prunier's, and there
was nobody to eat them. After 9
o'clock at night there was not a soul
in the streets except the patrols of
the Municipal Guards. Meanwhile,
the life of the humbler classes went
on quietly and normally, but it was
more like the life of a village than
of a great city. Every one gasped
with every one else. In the absence
of newspapers, the greengrocer and
the milkman, who were in daily
touch with people from outside, be-
came the chief sources of news.

After the fearful flurry of the past
few days, with the bulletins from the
PLEASE Turn To Page 8.

TENDER REUNIONS

First Visitors' Day At Internment Camp

There were scenes of tender and grateful reunion at La Salle College yesterday when, for the first time, the internment camp was opened to visitors. In the period from 5 to 6.30 p.m. approximately 200 visited the camp's 62 inmates.

There were about 50 clustered inside the barbed wire fence by the time the visiting period began and these were escorted up the college drive by guards. A dozen nationalities were represented in the crowd, for the wives, sisters, and children of the inmates were supported by friends of other nationalities.

They became clustered in the entrance hall as three officers rapidly inspected the papers they carried. These consisted of tickets, passes, brown-paper parcels, bundles of clothing, and piles of magazines and books. A few newspapers, which are forbidden, and alcoholic drinks were confiscated.

Another period of congestion occurred on the floor above while the names and addresses of the visitors were taken, and then they were allowed to meet the inmates in the hall and dining room on the first floor. The process will be repeated on future occasions, the names and addresses of most prospective visitors having now been taken.

Fervent Reunions

There were fervent reunions in the dining hall, suggesting that husband and wife, and father and son, had been parted for months rather than for a few days. But there was no empty lamenting and tears were more scarce than rain. The womenfolk were obviously prepared for the inevitable, and the inmates were appreciative of the gentle play of Commandant Major J. D. S. Gordon and his men.

There were reluctant partings when the end of the visit was reached. At 6.30 p.m. many inmates were met by the gates and escorted to the camp. The period of visitation from 5 to 7 p.m. The younger married couples, hung back a little and lingered over refreshments, but the bulk of the inmates left at 6.30 p.m.

A routine for the inmates was fixed when the camp opened. All inmates were to be in their rooms by 10 p.m. and to be up by 6 a.m. The inmates were to be in their rooms by 10 p.m. and to be up by 6 a.m. The inmates were to be in their rooms by 10 p.m. and to be up by 6 a.m.

Tiffin is at 12.30 and from 2 to 4 p.m. the inmates are to be in their rooms. The inmates are to be in their rooms by 10 p.m. and to be up by 6 a.m. The inmates were to be in their rooms by 10 p.m. and to be up by 6 a.m.

New Procedure To-day

A new order will begin at the camp to-day when inmates will cook their own meals. In this respect they are fortunate to have in their number two young Hungarian cooks, a former Hongkong matter d'hotel, and a cafe host. Under reasonable tuition, the Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels will continue to provide plain, but ample food. The inmates have already organized for all duties connected with the preparation and service of their meals and the cleaning up afterwards.

From to-day the spacious school theatre, with its stage and piano, will be made available to the inmates, who include many capable musicians. Yesterday a canteen was opened in the theatre, which will be "wet" from 5 to 5.45 p.m., being the only alcoholic drink available. Each inmate will be allowed a limit of \$10 a week from his confiscated resources for canteen purchases. The theatre can be used for recreation in wet weather.

Inmates are responsible for the cleanliness of the dormitory and of their own belongings. Chinese labour not being used for this purpose, a washroom where clothing hung drying indicated yesterday that many of them had already been busy washing.

Future Visiting Hours

Visiting hours have now been fixed at from 5 to 5.30 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Visitors arriving at the outside gate later than 5.30 p.m. are liable to be refused admission. At present newspapers may not be taken in, though this ruling may eventually be relaxed; nor may alcoholic drinks, including beer, be taken in.

Persons outside are requested not to telephone to inmates, only in exceptional cases will such calls be accepted. Inmates will also be permitted to make telephone calls only in exceptional circumstances.

As many as 30 in the camp have hopes of release. Individual cases will be considered by a tribunal on Monday, particularly with regard to Austrians and Jewish refugees who wish to return to businesses they were conducting in Hongkong. Where two British guarantors are forthcoming and the police have no objections it is likely that releases will be arranged.

Perhaps the unluckiest group in the camp consists of 15 Jewish refugees who came on the French liner Jean Laborde. They were some of a number who were within 10 hours of their Shanghai destination before the Jean Laborde was put about. Back in Hongkong on Sunday afternoon, they made feverish efforts to secure outward passages in the face of impending war and internment, but 15 were unlucky.

NAZI PLANES REPULSED OVER N. SEA

(Continued from Page 1.)

by magic. Police cycled through the streets carrying large notice boards with the words "Halters Passed." In the House of Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler said that the bombing by German aircraft in Poland had been generally directed against objective serving some military purpose and not indiscriminately against the civilian population, although there had been civilian casualties.

Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped to make a statement on the general situation to-morrow.

When Mr. Arthur Greenwood, acting leader of the Opposition, asked whether this was the beginning of a period of statements regarding the presentation of the war, on the understanding that the Opposition did not require anything not in public interest, the Prime Minister said he was in full sympathy with the desire mentioned by Mr. Greenwood.

YUNG. YUNG. The first enemy air raid attempt on Britain took place about 6.30 this morning.

Bombers Driven Off

German bombers were driven off before any bombs were dropped. Several flights of planes had been making for London, but it was impossible to tell whether they were British or German.

For a time all was quiet. The sun shone from the sky and crowds of people stood outside their shelters, looking up to the sky.

Suddenly anti-aircraft guns opened fire and the sky was filled with some hundred from shell bursts. Several squadrons of British planes patrolled over the sound of machine gun fire could be plainly heard.

The landing planes were sent to base before dawn.

The "Wall" and "Wall" were seen in the sky. On them about 6.00 a.m.

A.A. Guns In Action

At 6.30 a.m. anti-aircraft guns were fired in Essex and Kent. The guns were fired in Essex and Kent. The guns were fired in Essex and Kent. The guns were fired in Essex and Kent.

Another report states that no bombs were dropped.

The man who is supposed to have been shot down on the night of the raid was found by anti-aircraft batteries and driven off.

Later the plane returned but was driven off.

Planes Downed In Slovakia

BRATISLAVA, Sept. 6 (UP).—It was reported that two German bombers were shot down in Slovakia.

It is alleged that one of the planes was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

The other plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

It is also alleged that the plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

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NEWS FLASHES

(Continued from Page 1.)

ated: "His Majesty knows well members of your Union will not fail to sustain the honour of the merchant navy."

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The B.B.C. has started broadcasting in Hungarian. It hopes to start Polish news bulletins in the course of the week.

Rumanian and Greek news broadcasts will be introduced as soon as possible. Announcements in other languages are under consideration.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Viscount Caldecote (formerly Sir Thomas Inskip) was introduced to the House of Lords this afternoon, and took his seat at Viscount Caldecote of Bristol.

For the last few days he sat on the Woolpack and acted as Speaker of the House of Lords, while still a Commander.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The question of an extension of Summer Time is being looked into, it was stated in the House of Commons to-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The South African Minister has advised the State Department that South Africa is at war with Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuter).—The trustees of the British steamer Doorn were expected to arrive at London last night.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—A German torpedo boat which was sunk at Fredericia, has escaped and is a result of feverish effort by a German freighter, which was lost.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Close contact with the Government by the Labour Party is fore-shadowed in the announcement that prominent Labour leader, has been nominated to keep in touch with the special Defence Minister in order to exchange views.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, former First Lord of the Admiralty, will keep in touch with Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Hugh Dalton who has been appointed an officer, will maintain contact with Mr. Ramsey Wood and Mr. J. D. Smith with Mr. Noel Baskin.

MOBILE, Sept. 6 (UP).—The local authorities have announced that the United States naval aircraft carrier Langley will probably depart for Manila early on Thursday, carrying her regular equipment.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Treasury is reported to be the credit recently granted to Poland by the British and French governments, a financial agreement between the British, French and Polish Governments, providing for a cash loan of £2,500,000 to the Polish Government on the part of the British and French governments, was being signed at the Foreign Office to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Defence has announced that it has decided to purchase a large number of Japanese planes over the Settlement area this morning. —United Press.

Japanese Press Point

Shanghai, Sept. 6. It is officially stated that Rear Admiral Oikawa's Chief of Staff called on the British and French Consuls-General and urged them to comply with "Tuesday's request," but a Japanese navy spokesman who made the announcement said that he was unable to reveal the nature of "Tuesday's request." It is assumed that this certainly refers to the withdrawal of the navy and army forces of foreign Powers, including British and French, in order to avoid untoward incidents.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Miura, called on the British, French and German Consuls-General and requested them to take a broad view of "intelligence rights" in order to avoid incidents. He later called on the American and Italian Consuls-General and informed them of the foregoing. —United Press.

Wang's Comment

Shanghai, Sept. 6. Commenting on the outbreak of the second European war, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Chinese peace movement, in a signed article published by the Chung Hua Jih Pao to-day, declares that the present conflict in Europe should be attributed to intrigues by the Soviet Union.

Immediately responsible for the outbreak of the European war, according to the Chinese leader, is the conclusion of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

Referring to Japan's decision to remain neutral in connection with the European war, Mr. Wang Ching-wei believes it possible for Japan to align herself with Britain and France, while he also believes Italy will eventually side with the anti-German front because she is opposed to Communism. —Domei.

American View

Washington, Sept. 6. Japan's neutrality declaration, which runs parallel with the policies of Russia and the United States, has impressed the authorities, who are assured that Asia will not be involved in the European conflict and hope that the war will be localized to Europe.

The factors which are regarded as contributing to Japan's neutrality are the Russo-German Pact, which left the Soviet free and a more potential danger to Japan, and Japan's present position with the world. War when he participated as an ally of Britain. Some experts still believe that Japan and Britain will in the future

reach a new accord which, if only a short alliance, will nevertheless readjust and harmonize their mutual interests in Asia.

Meanwhile it is believed that Japan's neutrality will place her in a position to profit from commercial sales in the markets which Britain, France and Germany are at present unable to supply. It is also believed that Japan's neutrality has furnished a better potential basis for improvement of relations with the United States than if allied to the Axis. However, such improvement depends largely on Japan's policy, since the authorities are not optimistic that United States and Japanese relations will benefit promptly.

Although it is expected that Britain and France are less able to assist China with military supplies, experts doubt whether China would be materially weakened thereby, since China's import channels were recently markedly restricted without producing evidence of disintegration. China is regarded at present as nearly self-sufficient to offer moderate resistance to Japan. —United Press.

TERRITORIALS "DISAPPEAR"

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UP).—The Ministry of Information announced the merger of all units of the British Army to provide unification.

Thus, the Territorial Army ceases to have an "independent existence."

NEW PROPOSAL BY JAPAN TO BRITAIN

Withdrawal Of Troops From China Suggested

TOKYO, Sept. 6.

COMMENTING on Japan's communications to the belligerent and other Powers on Japan's neutrality in the European war, the "Hochi Shimbun" declares that a neutral attitude does not mean a negative time-saving policy.

On the contrary it implies Japan's firm determination to stick to her "legitimate" claims in connection with the construction of a new order in East Asia no matter what country she would be called to deal with.

Three which were made to the Ambassadors concerned by Mr. K. Sawada, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday. The three are:

Japan will not intervene in the European war.

Japan entertains grave concern over the attitude of the Powers towards the China Affair.

Japan requests the belligerent Powers to eliminate all possible causes for disputes or friction between them and Japan in China.

Proposals Being Considered

Shanghai, Sept. 6. The Japanese have made proposals that British, French, Polish and German troops should all be withdrawn from China to avoid incidents. It is reported that the British have pointed out that Germany has no troops in China and therefore no incident is likely to occur, but it was agreed to refer the proposal to London, although doubt is expressed that it would be accepted.

The populace of the foreign Settlement and Concession in China are very uneasy concerning the proposal, since it is felt that foreign troops would be the only reliable protection in the areas affected.

Chinese Very Nervous

Shanghai, Sept. 6. The Japanese Government's request to the British and French forces to leave China resulted in a demand from the local exchange shops on the part of the Chinese, who sought to buy U.S. dollars and other sterling with the result that the pound rose to over 840 Shanghai and United States dollars sold for \$15 Shanghai.

The sudden demand caused a panic among speculators, to clear up the situation, a sterling was fixed at \$48 within the past few days, while the United States dollar was quoted at about \$11.60.

Following the disclosure of the Japanese Government's request the Chinese were further unnerved when they learned that a Japanese fleet of planes over the Settlement area this morning. —United Press.

Japanese Press Point

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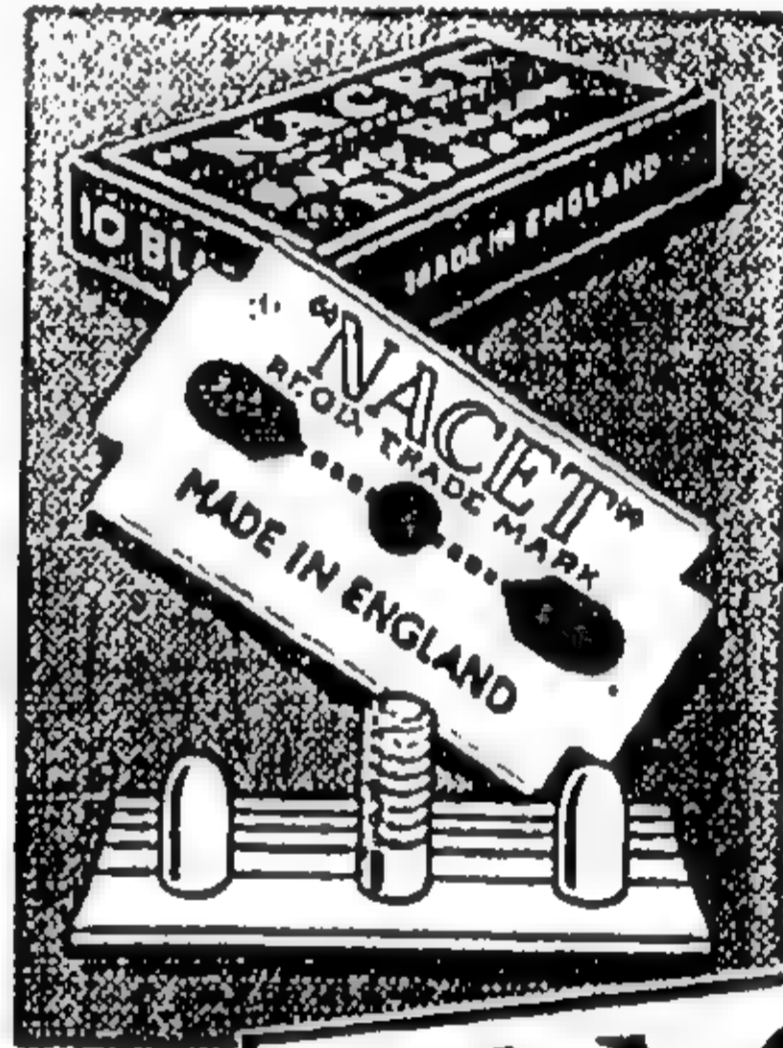
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"NACET" BLADES

JAPAN'S "ADVICE"

(Continued from Page 1.)

ful conditions there, the New York correspondent of the "Asahi Shimbun" declares, quoting informed observers in America.

With Great Britain allegedly having her hands full in Europe, the United States is apparently the only Power able to guard the Western interests in the Orient, the correspondent further quotes American observers as saying.

The United States is also now more occupied with European affairs than with Far Eastern questions, according to the report. What attention she does devote to conditions in China is evoked mainly by the fear that Japan might aggravate her policy in China in view of the European war.

Japan's policies will have far-reaching effects on the course of events in Europe and in consideration of these circumstances the United States is now viewing Japan's attitude with cautious eyes, the "Asahi" correspondent says.

reach a new accord which, if only a short alliance, will nevertheless readjust and harmonize their mutual interests in Asia.

Meanwhile it is believed that Japan's neutrality will place her in a position to profit from commercial sales in the markets which Britain, France and Germany are at present unable to supply. It is also believed that Japan's neutrality has furnished a better potential basis for improvement of relations with the United States than if allied to the Axis. However, such improvement depends largely on Japan's policy, since the authorities are not optimistic that United States and Japanese relations will benefit promptly.

Although it is expected that Britain and France are less able to assist China with military supplies, experts doubt whether China would be materially weakened thereby, since China's import channels were recently markedly restricted without producing evidence of disintegration. China is regarded at present as nearly self-sufficient to offer moderate resistance to Japan. —United Press.

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"There's nothing you bought at all?"

"No."

"No presents?"

"No."

"Nothing at all?"

"Nothing, unless..."

"Yes, Sir — unless?"

"Unless you include a head like a rag football dredged from a canal and a taste in my mouth like smoke in a railway tunnel. Our Paris representative entertained me rather lavishly last night."

"There is no duty, Sir, on hangovers obtained abroad."

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A.R. DALLAH, LEADING 20-10, BEATEN 21-20 IN LAWN BOWLS FINAL

Magnificent Recovery By U.M. Omar But He Was Lucky To Win

(By "Abe")

With due respect to U. M. Omar's fine fighting finish, I am sure many people who saw the game will agree that he was very lucky to beat A. R. Dallah in the final of the Open Bowls Singles Championship of the Colony on the Club de Recreio green yesterday. Trailing 10-20 on the 14th head, he finally won 21-20 after a magnificent recovery as has ever been seen in the tournament—aided and abetted by a few atrocious mistakes by Dallah.

Indeed, when he recovered from a 2-8 deficit to lead 17-8 after seven consecutive successful heads, and later scored a three on the 14th head to lead 20-10, Dallah was playing so well that he seemed to have the match in his pocket. He was outplaying Omar in every department at this stage and I am sure there were many people who thought, as I did, that a victory for him was just a matter of time. What made this impression all the stronger was the fact that Omar had lost his sense of weight and was always that yard through or short.

But there was a surprise for all. On the 15th end, Dallah, leading 20-10, was lying on one when Omar had his last wood to roll. The latter took a desperate chance with a drive. He could have drawn, for Dallah's shot was in a perfect position for a rest; but probably he could not rely on it and draw and preferred a drive instead. As it happened, his gamble came off and with the two he got on this head by taking the jack down to the ditch, he kept the game alive. With this success, he also seemed to develop new courage, and it was now his turn to dominate the play. He scored another two on the 16th end, followed by a single on the next.

A BAD BLUNDER

It was on the 18th end that Dallah, in my opinion, made his biggest blunder of the match. When he had his last wood to roll, Omar was lying three round the jack, with his fourth wood wide by the side. Dallah was lying fourth with two back woods. He, therefore, had nothing to lose by taking a "crude" at the jack. If he carried the kiddy he had his back woods to receive it; if he did not hit the jack, there was a good chance of taking out one or two of Omar's shot woods; or even if he had missed jack and woods, he would not have given away more than three. Instead, Dallah preferred to draw, ignoring the fact that it needed a very good shot indeed to save, let alone take first shot. A heavy wood, in my view, was certainly called for inasmuch as he could allow for a greater margin of error. As it was, Dallah went slightly narrow although he had the perfect weight, and his wood swung across the green. With the three he obtained here, Omar was now only two shots behind, 10-20.

If the 18th end was a bad one for Dallah, the 19th was even worse, for on this end he conceded another three to lose the match. Omar was short with his first wood, but drew two beauties with his second and third, while Dallah, heavy with his first, was narrow with second and third. Omar tried to block with his fourth, but failed and the position when Dallah had the last wood was this. Omar was lying two, Dallah had third and two-back woods.

UNFORTUNATE ENDING

Then in playing a pound-on shot, Dallah went wide and had the mortification of seeing it cut Omar's front wood in for the third shot, which

gave the latter the match. It was an unfortunate ending for Dallah, but in a way he only had himself to blame for allowing the match to become so tight. When he led 20-10, the odds were a dollar to a lemon that he would win the title for the first time, but he failed to seize his chance.

Such a splendid bowler as Dallah is bound to go far; but I make bold to say that even if he does succeed in winning the championship in the near future, he is not likely to have the same chance of winning as comfortably as he should have done yesterday.

He had victory in his grasp, only to let it go again.

FIGHTING FINISH

The greatest tribute one can pay Omar, who won the Colony title for the fourth time—thus setting a record which will take a long time to break—is that he never admitted defeat, even in the face of his opponent's substantial lead. He played some beautiful shots at the start and at the end, but on the whole he played no better than Dallah. He won because he made his recovery just in time and because Dallah played right into his hands by his timidity on the 18th and 19th ends.

Rain threatened to ruin the match. Several showers came down when the game was in progress and stoppages had to be made each time. The change in the weight of the green affected Omar more than Dallah. Leading 8-2 before the last heavy shower, Omar never scored again until Dallah had reached 17. The green was drawing well, with one hand taking a little more than the other.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, was amongst the spectators who saw one of the best finals ever played in the history of the championship. Never before has the margin of one shot separated the champion from the runner-up.

The following are the scores head by head:

| | U. M. Omar | A. R. Dallah |
|----|------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 5 | 8 | 2 |
| 6 | 8 | 1 |
| 7 | 8 | 3 |
| 8 | 8 | 2 |
| 9 | 8 | 2 |
| 10 | 8 | 2 |
| 11 | 8 | 2 |
| 12 | 8 | 3 |
| 13 | 2 | 10 |
| 14 | 10 | 3 |
| 15 | 2 | 12 |
| 16 | 2 | 14 |
| 17 | 1 | 15 |
| 18 | 3 | 18 |
| 19 | 3 | 21 |

The match was umpired by Mr. V. Chittenden.

Interport Players' Departure Delayed

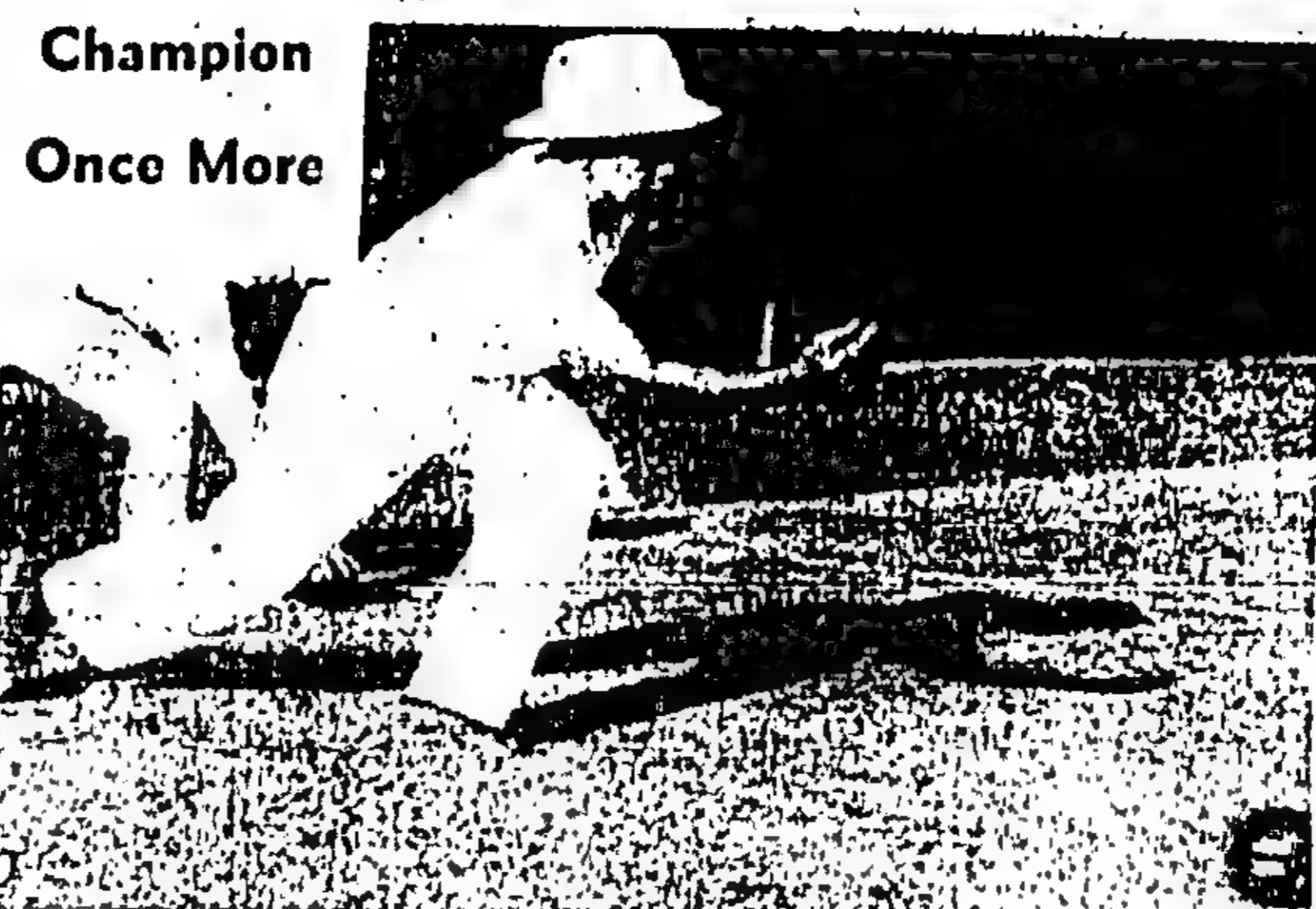
The departure of the Hongkong Interport lawn bowls team has been delayed, and the players will now leave on Sunday morning by the Conte Biancamano instead of tomorrow by the Tjengara as originally arranged.

So Near And Yet So Far



A. R. Dallah, when leading 20-10 on the 14th head against U. M. Omar, seemed to have victory within his grasp yesterday; but he was defeated finally by 21-20.—Staff Photographer.

Champion Once More



U. M. Omar yesterday set up a local lawn bowls record which may never be equalled when he won the Colony singles title for the fourth time by beating A. R. Dallah 21-20 after one of the best matches in the history of the competition. Omar at one stage was trailing 10-20, but in five heads he scored 2, 2, 1, 3 and 3 to win.—Staff Photographer.

Here And There With "Abe"

Effect Of War On Home And Local Sport

AS far as can be made out at the moment, Hongkong's intention is to carry on with its sport as if the war was not on. Perhaps this statement should be modified slightly by adding "wherever possible"; for obviously local sport must be affected to a certain extent one way or another. Now that the Swimming Interport with Shanghai has been cancelled, it is pleasing to learn that the Interport Lawn Bowlers are going up north as originally planned. As reported elsewhere, they are sailing by the Conte Biancamano on Sunday and will be back either on the last day in September or the first day in October. The local bowls season is almost completed, so there is no need for bowlers to worry. But normally the soccer and cricket seasons commence about this time, and at the moment there is some uncertainty regarding these two branches of sport. The opening programme of matches in the Football League has already been announced, but it is safe to say that

Effect At Home

THE effect of the war in England, of course, is greater than it is here. It is greater even than in 1914. At least in that year the Football League programme was carried through and the F.A. Competition was played. But this year the Football League has already suspended all matches. Furthermore, the Ryder Cup golf match between Great Britain and the United States, scheduled to take place in America in November, has been cancelled, and the projected visit of the M.C.C. cricket team to India this winter has also been called off. Recently the West Indies cricket team, which toured England during the summer, left for home suddenly when the crisis developed. Every one was surprised by their departure, which was decided upon at only a few hours' notice. They had to cancel their five remaining fixtures. They were due to play Sussex at Hove, Kent at Canterbury, followed by festival matches at Sirkness, Folkestone, and Scarborough. It is reported that the suggestion to sail for home immediately came from Kent.

Tour Ruined

IN the case of the West Indies cricket team, the war did not affect them too badly; at least they had completed most of their fixtures in England. But with the Australian rugby players who have only just arrived in the country, the war is a sad blow. They arrived on September 7 to be greeted by the announcement of war. Thus without playing a single game they found their tour completely ruined. The 1939-40 tour of the West Indies was expected to have a special interest this year

Killed While Playing Bowls

Mr. Alfred Robinson, a plumber, who was watching the game said: "One man had just thrown and Knowles was walking up when suddenly there was a blazing light. Knowles seemed to explode. His clothing flew all over the place. It was the worst lightning I have ever seen." In several places near where Knowles had been walking the turf was cut as though by a knife. While playing a bowls foursome at Peel Green, Lancashire, on August 26, Mr. Edward Knowles, aged 45, of Harrison Street, Peel Green, was killed by lightning. Two of his friends, Stanley Headman and Stanley Knight, were treated in hospital for burns and shock.

Hongkong Rifle Association

Programme For Year Now Announced

The Hongkong Rifle Association will commence its 1939-40 programme on Wednesday next, Sept. 13, with a Spoon and Frolic Shoot at 200 yds., 500 yds. and 600 yds.

Pool Bull: Two targets will be reserved for Pool Bull shooting. Firing will commence at 1.45 p.m.

PROGRAMME DATES

The following are the dates for the shooting programme: 1939:

Sept. 13, 20, 24, 27.
Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25, 29.
Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 26, 29.
Dec. 6, 13, 17, 20.
1940:
Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 28, 31.
Feb. 7, 14, 21, 25, 28.
Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27, to April 1.
Apr. 3, 10, 17, 24, 28.
May 1, 8, 15, 19.
Times of Shooting are:—

Wednesday, from 1.45 p.m. to dusk.
Sundays, from 9 a.m. (sharp) until 12.45 p.m.

In addition to the dates given above, it is hoped that, as in the past, the Royal Navy will help by allocating spare target accommodation on certain Saturday afternoons on the naval range at Stonecutters.

In view of the visit of the Australians and the lifting of the ban on France and French clubs, an unusually attractive season has been anticipated, but this is not to be. The average age of the Australian side is under 24, and the average weight of the forwards 13 stone 12 lbs. and they came with the reputation of being exceptionally powerful in front but with no outstanding back. A programme of 28 fixtures had been arranged for them, beginning with a match against Devon and Cornwall at Devonport on September 16 and ending up against England at Twickenham on January 6. There was also the likelihood of an extra game against France afterwards, and they had arranged to play in Canada on their return home.

Hockey Association Annual Meeting

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong Hockey Association will be held in the West Lounge of the European Y.M.C.A. to-day at 6 p.m.

the League will have to be greatly curtailed. For obvious reasons, Service teams cannot participate, and without them the League will not be anything like its old self. As for cricket, the League meeting should have been held on Tuesday, but this has now been postponed to September 25. Even so, doubt exists as to whether organised cricket will be played in the Colony this year.

Soccer Visit

WHETHER or no we will have any League soccer in the Colony, at least we have the satisfaction of knowing that arriving today by the Canton is a team of footballers from Saigon. This visit has been arranged by the Eastern Athletic Association and is a sort of return visit for that paid by the Eastern team at the end of last season. Some difficulty may be experienced by the Eastern A.A. in arranging fixtures for the visitors, but if the other clubs co-operate, at least three good matches will be arranged. The first of these will be played on Saturday against Eastern on the Club ground; the second against the Chinese Federation; and the third against the Rest of the Colony. Eastern will be fielding their full side, but at the moment it is uncertain what the other two teams will be like. The Police players are not available for the third game, which means that most

Police Aquatic Sports

The Hongkong Police aquatic sports will take place on September 10 at the Victoria Recreation Club. Heats will be held on Tuesday, September 12, and the finals will be held on Saturday, September 16.

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LETTERS

Profiteering

The Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir,—Your article on Food Profiteering was timely. Let me give you some further examples to add to the list you published. Last week I paid \$4.75 for 1 lb. of Borden's yesterday it was \$6. Marmite last week was \$3.10 per lb.—this week it is \$4. Quaker Oats have risen from 65 cents to 85 cents, tinned milk has risen from 25 cents to 45 cents.

These are the prices at my comparison. I don't for one minute believe that the wholesalers are working a racket, and believe that it is entirely the Chinese compradors who are out to make as much as they can from us while the going is good.

I am heartily in favour of your suggestion that the Government should take some action at once.

W. F. G.

Sir,—I have a family composed of my mother, my five sisters, and myself. We have decided to stick on in Hongkong as long as circumstances permit, because, unfortunately we ain't no "Japsans," and we couldn't afford to think of "evacuation" now or ever.

At present my brother and myself are supporting my family; but in view of the current crisis, which is worsening daily, one never can tell that before long communication with my brother may be cut off, and my job may be diminished; then I would be damned if I only know what should I do.

I certainly don't expect the Government to look after my family, as I have no right to "bother" the Government with such a "problem." However, surely it wouldn't be too much to appeal to our Government here to invoke immediately the price controlling of the Colony's foodstuffs? A check at the various commodities these days, one would be convinced instantly that the prices have been increased, and undoubtedly unreasonably increased by means of profiteering at the expense of the general public—we, the middle classes. Action to be immediately taken by the Government now would not only be timely, but also unquestionably justified! Therefore, on behalf of hundreds of the middle-class families who are still in this Colony, and who intend to stick on here indefinitely, we humbly petition our local Government to take immediate action in controlling the prices of foodstuffs of daily necessities here in Hongkong.

Answers To Correspondents

W.W.W.—The evacuation suggestions were made by a Government spokesman. We would not care to express an opinion, other than to point out that no countermanding suggestions have thus far been issued.—Ed.

Naval Agreements Suspended

LONDON, Sept. 6, (Reuter).—The Ministry of Information announces that in consequence of a state of war with Germany, and in conformity with the provision of the London Naval Treaty of 1930, the agreements with Soviet-Russia of 1937 and with Poland in 1938, notifications have been made to the foreign governments concerned that all obligations of the British Government under the above-named naval disarmament treaties have been indefinitely suspended.

LATE NEWS

AT THE GATES OF PARIS

(Continued from Page 4.)

front each more terribly significant than the last, this placid and unruffled existence was singularly real. Here we were within sense and sound of two great armies at grips with one another, yet it was difficult to believe that anything exciting or abnormal was afoot. Paris seemed asleep. Subconsciously every one was waiting for the storm to break, but, as it happens in moments of great crisis, time seemed to be standing still, while the gods pondered over the fate of man as they weighed it in the balance.

The best sign was that there was no hint of Paris being cut off from the coast. The Germans had occupied Amiens, but they had not reached the Stene. What they were doing we could not understand. Then came the official news that they were moving away from Paris, and at last it dawned on us that the assault for which we had been waiting in dread was not going to take place. Then came rumours of the fighting. The green grocer and the milkman had it that a big battle was going on near Meaux, only 15 miles away. The fort of Claye was being worked. The Germans had built a bridge across the Marne; it had been destroyed by gunfire, and hundreds of them had been drowned. Things were going well, so they said. Then another report passed from mouth to mouth. All the taxicabs, it was said, had been taken to rush troops to the front—requisitioned in the street—the police had done it by order from Gallieni's headquarters. It was true; not a taxi was to be found. Things were evidently getting hot out there.

THE BATTLE WON

Next morning the writer and another British journalist obtained a pass to go from Paris to Dijon by car. We had no intention of going to Dijon. That was merely a device to get outside the gates. Once well away from Paris, the big Rolls-Royce was turned north, and presently, by a series of minor stratagems and a stroke or two of good luck, we found ourselves on the hills above Meaux.

Here the situation was plain at a glance. The fields all around were littered with the debris of a day-old battle. Rifles, entrenching tools, bits of equipment, lay about the roads, and here and there the dead bodies of many of those brave trailblazers who had marched gallantly through Paris four days before. But the battle had been won. The Germans were already three miles away beyond the further ridge being pounded by French artillery beside us on the hill, and the infantry could be seen through field-glasses going steadily forward. Down in the valley below, half-submerged in the river, lay a limousine with the drowned bodies of three German officers. It was obviously a patrol which had attempted a daring reconnaissance on the flank of the Allied Army, and had met its fate the night before trying to rejoin the German forces. The car had tried to cross the Marne by a bridge which had been blown up, and had plunged straight into the river. That little tragedy seemed to us to embody the failure of the whole German campaign.

The official bulletins, telling of the prisoners and guns captured, and the enemy's retreat, came days later, and the memory of the victory of the Marne was only gradually revealed, but, meanwhile, all Paris knew by instinct that France was saved, and woke from its spell.

HONGKONG ESTATES

Hongkong estate sworn under \$42,000 was left by the late Mr. Herbert Alfred John Macray, who died at Kensington, Middlesex, on April 30. An application by Mr. G. N. Tinson for sealing certified copy of probate of the will, has been granted.

The late Mrs. Enid Dorothy Dubery, who died intestate at King's College Hospital, Camberwell, London, on January 12, left Hongkong estate sworn under \$500. An application by Mr. R. A. Wadson for sealing letters of administration of the estate has been granted.

Japan And Russia Soviet Aeroplanes Brought Down

Hankow, Sept. 6.

With the onslaughts of the invading Soviet and Outer Mongol forces having been effectively checked by the combined Japanese and Manchukuo forces, a lull began once again to prevail along the border front near Nomonhan on September 2.

Field reports claim that about three divisions of the mechanised units of the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces, including some 10,000 men who attempted to cross the border, have been held up near the Balshagir and Nolo heights.

Over 250 Soviet and Outer Mongol tanks have been disabled by Japanese artillery fire and abandoned on the field.

Japanese air units encountered about 80 Soviet and Outer Mongol planes over the border on Monday. The Japanese fighters succeeded in bringing down 22 of the enemy craft. One Japanese plane crashed.—Domei.

Japan's Armaments

Shanghai, Sept. 6.

Manufacture of armaments in Japan is subject to decrease and delay owing to the difficulty of securing raw materials from Europe and America, which now have to present their resources.

Many countries in Europe and America have banned the export of steel, oil, scrap iron, cotton and minerals.—International.

Ban On Speculation

Tokyo, Sept. 6.

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will to-day issue a joint statement warning all banking institutions against extension of funds for speculative purposes.

It is understood that Government authorities have decided to invoke Article XI regulating funds in case of unscrupulous speculation continuing despite the official warning.—Domei.

Kwangtung War Japanese Strength In East River

Yungku, Sept. 6.

The Chinese counter-attack in the Bias Bay area has resulted in the recapture of many points, including Kweichung, Lamlin, Woukang, and Kailau. Over 200 Japanese were killed.

A part of the Japanese retired to their warships in the bay while others fled to Pukut and Shataukot. Japanese batteries at Mahow near Samshui heavily shelled the Chinese positions yesterday morning. The cannonading was clearly audible in Shuihing.

In the Tsungta sector 3,000 Japanese pushed northward from Shengkong and Tapingcheng to Kailau on Monday. They were intercepted by Chinese self-defence corps.—Central News.

Japanese Casualties

Shiukwan, Sept. 6.

Nearly 500 Japanese troops are reported to have been either killed or wounded south of Tsungta last week.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

East River Fighting

Waichow, Sept. 6.

Fighting between the Japanese and guerrillas continues at Tungku, Sheklung, Namtau and Shumchun, according to Chinese reports. The Japanese are recruiting Chinese troops at Namtau, Shumchun and Tungku, paying the Chinese a monthly remuneration of \$20.

Five hundred Japanese were rushed to Sheklung from Shektan, on Saturday, while two hundred fresh troops were also dispatched from Boca Tigris to Tungku along the Tungku-Taping highway.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1939. 日四廿月七

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WHITEAWAY'S

FRENCH TROOPS REACH SAARBRUCKEN OUTSKIRTS

ADVANCE SO RAPID THAT GERMAN TOWN OFFICIALS SAID ISOLATED

Special To The "Telegraph"

LONDON, SEPT. 7 (UP).—THE FALL OF SAARBRUCKEN, CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN SAAR PROVINCE, IS BELIEVED TO BE IMMINENT.

THE POLISH OFFICIAL WIRELESS REPORTS THAT FRENCH TROOPS WERE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY LATE LAST NIGHT.

The French advance across the frontier at this point has been so rapid that the Germans have lacked time to evacuate police and municipal administration archives and offices in several small towns.

INTENSIVE BOMBARDMENT

Earlier reports claimed that the French artillery had carried out a most intensive bombardment of the German positions.

The front extends at present from the southernmost part of Luxemburg's frontier, where the Moselle River enters Germany from France, to Strousburg. It appears almost certain that the French forces have already occupied Saargemund and Saarlauten, two fairly large towns between Saarbrücken and the frontier.

POUNDING SIEGFRIED LINE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UP).—Concurrently with the French offensive into the Saar, the French artillery are violently pounding the Siegfried Line, which Hitler claims is "impregnable."

Although it is estimated that Germany has poured sixty divisions into Poland, reports of the widening-scale offensive on Germany's western front has caused Polish diplomats to sigh with relief.

TANKS SUCCEED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, Sept. 7, 4 a.m. (11 a.m. H.K.T.).—It is telephonically reported from the Western Front that 600 French tanks have succeeded in penetrating through the German lines up to a distance of seven miles.

Penetration to this extent is claimed in several sectors. Several Saar villages have been captured by the French forces, which are now apparently concentrating all their attention on the drive towards the provincial capital, Saarbrücken.

Earlier Reports
PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that French troops, preceded by a large number of tanks, have broken through the German defences near Saarbrücken. The official announcement follows press reports that a very heavy artillery duel had been heard all night from this area.

Over The Frontier
PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—A communiqué states: "Our first elements are progressing beyond the frontier with the advance varying according to the different parts of the front. Everywhere they have encountered automatic arms and field organization."

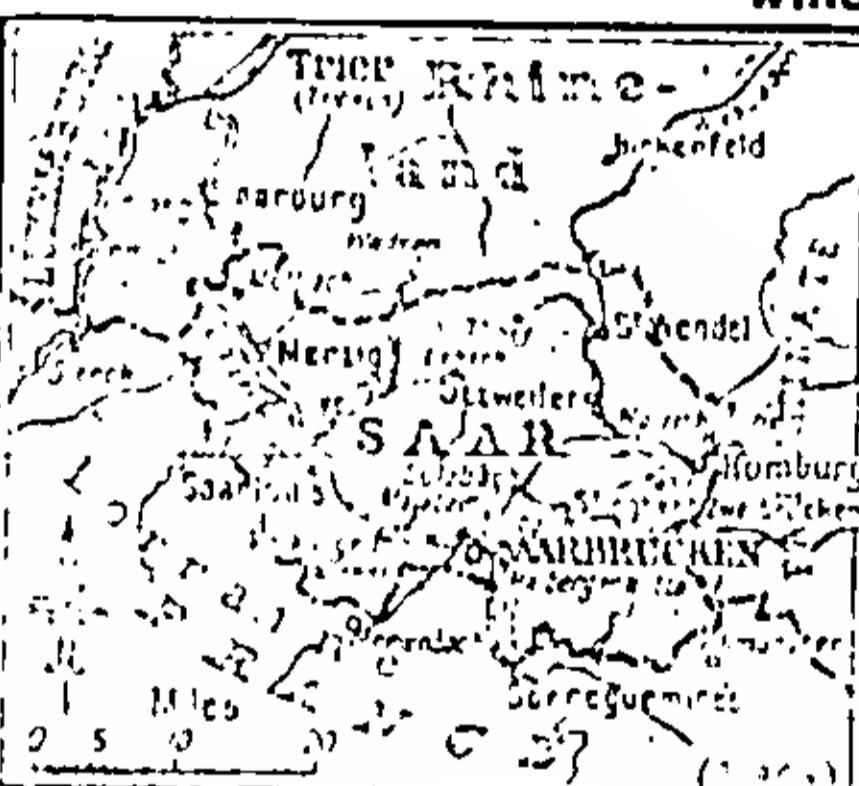
"Air activity has co-operated with the land operations. Movements prescribed for the mobilization of transport and the setting down of all units are proceeding normally."

The communiqué adds that everything possible is being done to facilitate the material existence of the troops, whose morale is excellent.

German Casualties
COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Berlin correspondent of the



GERMAN DEFENCES PROTECTING SAARBRUCKEN.—This photograph shows a canal in the Saar region between Saarbrücken and the French frontier, which enhances the value of the barbed wire entanglements seen in the foreground. An expansive view of the Siegfried Line, which comprises all types of defence works.



JAPAN'S "ADVICE"

Britain, France Asked To Comply

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7. (Domel).—A Japanese Navy spokesman revealed that, in accordance with the Japanese Government's decision which was communicated to the foreign Ambassadors concerned on Tuesday, Rear-Admiral Kusaku, representing Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, called on the British and French Naval Commanders in Shanghai on Wednesday and asked them to comply with the Japanese wishes.

The spokesman pointed out that the Japanese decisions have been made with a view to avoiding untoward incidents in China in connection with the European war, while Japan would remain neutral and pursue her established policy in China.

American-Japanese Co-operation?

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (Domel).—It is possible that the United States will "co-operate" with Japan in the Far East in the not distant future if Japan refrains from using violence in China and does not disturb peaceful conditions there, the New York correspondent of the "Asahi Shimbun" declares quoting informed observers in America.

With Great Britain allegedly having her hands full in Europe, the United States is apparently the only Power able to guard the Western interests in the Orient, the correspondent further quotes American observers as saying.

The United States is also now more

Vanguard Now Only 30 Miles Off

GERMAN HORDES NEARING WARSAW

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

WARSAW, Sept. 6 (UP).—The Nazi vanguard is reported to be only 30 miles north of the city, but apparently the Poles have not yet blown up the bridges over the Bug River.

The Air Defence Staff issued a communiqué saying that 70 enemy bombers raided Warsaw yesterday, dropping explosive and incendiary bombs, chiefly on the suburbs, and causing some casualties.

Anti-aircraft fire brought down eight enemy planes. The sounds of bombings were heard three times this morning.

Most persons able to leave Warsaw have left, but many are remaining. A stream of refugees are arriving from Lodz. The sound of artillery and machine-gun fire from the north was heard in Warsaw yesterday, but it died out.

Neutral military officials said they did not believe that the Germans can immediately break through the outlying defences.

German Claims

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Sept. 6, (UP).—To-day's communiqués from the eastern front, if accurate, indicate that the Germans have seized one-third of all Poland and many of her richest provinces.

The German High Command announced that "not a shot has been fired on the western front" and describe the Paris reports of penetration as "nonsense."

General Brauchisch has issued an order of the day, saying, "We control Cracow, Bromberg and Gdansk in the Corridor, which no longer separates East Prussia and Danzig from the motherland. The enemy is retreating."

Neutral observers agreed that the time is nearing when a decisive battle must be fought. Meanwhile, it is learned that Germany will not celebrate the recent victories with the usual heiling in the fallen cities, because it has been officially claimed that the "moral attitude toward the invasion is regarded as a hard matter of duty."

Canada To Go To War?

Formal Declaration To-Day Seen

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

OTTAWA, Sept. 6 (UP).—It is believed here that Canada will declare war on Germany on Thursday, when the Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir, makes his speech at the opening of Parliament.

However, some quarters believe that a formal declaration will be avoided in order to handle supplies imported from the United States.

South Africa Joins Up

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UP).—It has been officially announced that the Union of South Africa has declared war on Germany.

Arrangements have been made for the immediate withdrawal of German diplomats.

Germans In Japan Uneasy

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (Domel).—All German residents in Tokyo, numbering about 600, assembled on Wednesday afternoon in the German Embassy in Tokyo to hold their first meeting since the outbreak of the European war.

Rumanian Neutrality

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BUCHAREST, Sept. 6 (UP).—The Crown Council, with King Carol as President, has unanimously decided to observe the strictest neutrality in the European war.

LATEST

EFFECT OF BAN

THE EFFECT OF THE TREASURY BAN (ANNOUNCED ON PAGE 1 IN "UNITED PRESS MESSAGE") ON HONGKONG IS BELIEVED TO BE THAT, IN FUTURE, REMITTANCES TO HONGKONG CAN BE ARRANGED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE ISLE OF MAN ONLY WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE AUTHORITIES THERE.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT, FOR THE PRESENT, THE TREASURY BAN WILL NOT RESTRICT EXCHANGE BUSINESS ON LONDON ARRANGED IN THE COLONY ITSELF.

See Back Page For Further Late News

BOMBING OF DANISH TOWN DRAWS APOLOGY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UP).—An unofficial version of the bombing of the Danish town of Esbjerg reported that a German pursuit plane sighted a British plane over Denmark, and gave chase.

The Briton manoeuvred to a position above his pursuer, and, believing that he was over water, dropped two bombs in an attempt to hit the German.

Britain Apologises
LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The British Government has expressed profound regret to the Danish Government at the accidental bombing of the town of Esbjerg in Denmark by R.A.F. planes.

The Danish Government stated that

German Ships In Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (Reuter).

Three German vessels are tied up in Japanese ports.

The Regenber (8,000 tons) and the Elbe (9,000 tons) are at Yokohama, and the Scharnhorst (18,000 tons) is in Kobe.

The Nord-Deutscher Lloyd, agents for the vessels, are not certain whether the ships can leave Japan.

LONDON, Sept. 6, (Reuter).—All German ships in Northern Rhodesia as well as Tanganyika have been interned.

They have been taken into safe keeping without trouble and all emergency defence plans have been put into operation without a hitch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, (Reuter).—It is stated that President Roosevelt is not thinking of introducing a censorship of newspapers and news broadcast. The United States navy has instituted a regular coastal patrol.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, stated in the House of Commons that it was of vital importance to the country to maintain exports and to give priority to certain exports.

Mr. Stanley was replying to Sir Percy Harris (Liberal) who enquired whether merchants and manufacturers would be encouraged to maintain exports so that the country could pay for her imports.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—No official declaration of neutrality has been received from either Italy, Russia or Japan.

However, Italy, Japan and Spain have issued notifications to this effect.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—A message has been sent to the King by Captain W. H. Coombs, representing the Navigators, Engineers and Officers' Union, assuring His Majesty that the British Merchant Navy will uphold His Majesty's honour and will defend merchant ships in observance of the decrees of international law.

A reply from Buckingham Palace stated: "His Majesty knows well members of your Union will not fail to sustain the honour of the merchant navy."

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The B.B.C. has started broadcasting in Hungarian. It hopes to start Polish news bulletins in the course of the week.

Rumanian and Greek news broadcasts will be introduced as soon as possible. Announcements in other languages are under consideration.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Viscount Caldecote (formerly Sir Thomas Inskip) was introduced to the House of Lords this afternoon.

PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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WANTED KNOWN.

IMMEDIATE PLANTING. Reliable seed flower and vegetable seeds of strong germination now obtainable at Traca Co., 10, Wyndham Street, Hongkong. Established 1890.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for shipping office experienced clerk with good knowledge of book-keeping, typing, and general shipping office routine. Apply in person with writing stating experience and salary required to Box 550, Hongkong Telegraph.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 11th day of September, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Hennessy Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 21 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale | Registry No. | Locality | Boundary Measurements | Contents in sq. feet | Ann. Rent | Upst. Price |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2 | 105 | Adjoining Bura No. 583, Inland Road. | As per sale plan. | About 13,135 | \$42 | \$4,100 |

H. K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| H.K. Banks | 1,225 n. |
| H.K. Banks | 80 n. |
| H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.) | 80 n. |
| Chartered, A. & B. | 19 1/2 n. |
| Mercantile, C. & E. | 24 n. |
| Mercantile, C. & E. | 12 n. |
| East Asia | 172 n. |

INSURANCES

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Cantons | 200 n. |
| Union | 330 sa. |
| China Underwriters | 194 n. |
| H.K. Fire | 180 n. |

SHIPPING

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Douglases | 67 n. |
| Steamships | 12 n. |
| Indo-China, P. | 60 n. |
| Indo-China, D. | 30 n. |
| Shells (Beners) | 83 1/2 n. |
| Waterboats | 610 n. |

DOCKETS ETC.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Wharves | 100 n. |
| Docks | 14 1/2 b. & sa. |
| Provident | 440 n. |
| New Eng. Sh. | 74 n. |
| Sh. Docks, Sh. | 110 n. |

MINING

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| Kallian | 16 1/2 n. |
| Rauks | 8 1/2 n. |
| Venz. Gold | 4 n. |
| H.K. Mines | 12 n. |

LANDS

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Hotels | 4 sa. |
| Lands | 31 1/2 n. |
| Land 4 1/2 ac. | 7.00 n. |
| Shai Lands Sh. | 8 n. |
| Humphreys | 34 n. |
| H.K. Realties | 34 n. |
| Chinese Estates | 98 n. |

UTILITIES

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Trans. | 15 n. |
| Peak Trams (old) | 7.40 n. |
| Peak Trams (new) | 3.70 n. |
| Star Ferries | 58 n. |
| Y. Ferries | 22 n. |
| China Lights (old) | 7.30 n. |
| China Lights (new) | 4.20 n. |
| H.K. Electric | 53 n. |
| Macao Electric | 18 n. |
| Sandakan Lights | 11 n. |
| Telephones (old) | 20 n. |
| Telephones (new) | 7.60 n. |
| Traction | 197 n. |
| Traction (Pre.) | 122 n. |

INDUSTRIALS

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Cald. Macg. (old) | 14 n. |
| Cald. Macg. (Pre.) | 13 n. |
| Canton Ices | 1 n. |
| Cemants | 12.60 n. |
| H.K. Ropes | 3.70 n. |

STORES

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Dairy Farms (old) | 20 n. |
| Dairy Farms (new) | 19 n. |
| Watsons | 74 n. |
| Lane, Crawfords | 7.60 n. |
| Sinceres | 1.80 n. |
| Wing-On (H.K.) | 41 n. |
| Powell, Ltd. | 1 n. |

COTTON MILLS

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Ewo Sh. | 17 1/2 n. |
| Shai Cotton Sh. | 120 n. |
| Zoong Sing, Sh. | 42 n. |
| Wing-On Textiles, Sh. | 48 1/2 n. |

MISC.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| H.K. Entertainments | 690 n. |
|---------------------|--------|

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTAL CENSORSHIP.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 11th day of September, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Hennessy Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale | Registry No. | Locality | Boundary Measurements | Contents in sq. feet | Ann. Rent | Upst. Price |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | 105 | Adjoining Bura No. 583, Inland Road. | As per sale plan. | About 13,135 | \$42 | \$4,100 |

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 11th day of September, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at King's Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale | Registry No. | Locality | Boundary Measurements | Contents in sq. feet | Ann. Rent | Upst. Price |
|-------------|--------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | 552 | Adjoining King's Road & Wing King Street. | As per sale plan. | About 6,170 | \$14 | \$1,620 |

UNEASY REICH CIVILIANS

Germans Not Happy At War Outbreak

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, Sept. 6, (UP).—Former officials of the French Embassy at Berlin, who arrived here to-day, told the Press that there were signs of acute nervousness and uneasiness amongst the civil population on the eve of their departure from Berlin last Sunday.

The true situation is still being withheld by order of the Minister for Propaganda.

The crossing of the German frontier at the Dutch border was accomplished without incident.

By Order.

C. G. SOLLIS, Censor.

5th September, 1939.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

POSTAL CENSORSHIP.

In view of the present crisis, the Government of Hong Kong cannot allow any uncensored communication to pass between Hong Kong and foreign countries.

The following information is published for the guidance of correspondents:—

1. Correspondence posted on or before the date of this notice be treated as follows:—
(a) Any "express", "registered", or "insured" postal packet will be censored as soon as possible, and sent on if "passed".
(b) All other postal packets already posted will be detained until sufficient censors are available to examine them, and enquiries about their disposal will not be entertained.

2. Correspondence posted after the date of this notice will be treated as follows:—
(a) Small packets, Printed Papers, Samples, Blind Literature, Insured Boxes, and Parcels will be stopped altogether, unless posted under special permit. (See Paragraph 3).
(b) Letters in the ordinary sense of the term, post cards and commercial papers, if posted in the ordinary way, will not necessarily be stopped, but they will be subject to indefinite delay.

3. Permits for the despatch of small packets, Printed Papers, Samples, Blind Literature, and Parcels will be issued by the Censor to persons, or firms, whose normal business necessitates the despatch of such packets. If and when the Censor is satisfied with the guarantees given, application for permits should be addressed to:—
The Censor,
G.P.O.,
Hong Kong.

and should state precisely for what kind of business the permit is desired (e.g. News Agency).
Until a permit has been obtained, it is useless to post any packet of the kind in question, or to send by letter post any articles which would normally be included in such packets, e.g. a book, newspaper, or a pamphlet will be treated as "printed matter" and stopped, even if sent by letter post.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PERSONS CORRESPONDING WITH PLACES ABROAD

In order to make the censorship of postal packets, which is rendered necessary in the present emergency, as effective and economical as possible, the public is earnestly invited to conform to the following rules in regard to correspondence with places abroad:—

- (1) The name and address of the sender should be stated on the envelope.
- (2) Private correspondence should be conducted in English if possible; the language should be plain, and the letters as clearly written and as brief as possible.
- (3) Business correspondence should be conducted, if possible, in English, French or Chinese.
- (4) If English is not employed, the name of the language used should be endorsed on the envelope.
- (5) The envelope should contain no lining paper, or empty sheets.
- (6) Firms writing abroad should not use stationery which shows a picture of their works. If employed on munitions, or other Government works, the fact should not be stated on the stationery employed for correspondence abroad.
- (7) Firms and individuals should refuse to act as intermediaries or agents for the receipt and transmission of postal correspondence on behalf of persons in places abroad.

Failure to comply with these rules may lead to the delay or return of the correspondence.

By Order.

C. G. SOLLIS, Censor.

5th September, 1939.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

FRENCH TROOPS REACH SAARBRÜCKEN OUTSKIRTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Danish paper "Berling Sketlende" says that the German authorities refuse to publish lists of casualties.

He says that relations of the German dead are informed, but are strictly ordered not to tell others, or to wear mourning.

The same correspondent, visiting Saarbrücken says that the town is lifeless.

All women and children have been evacuated in trains, crammed as many as 31 in a compartment.

The only sign of activity is provided by French searchlights nightly sweeping the sky.

The German newspaper "Flensberger Nachrichten" says that several people have been listening to foreign broadcasts, which is absolutely forbidden.

Moreover they have also told others what they have heard. This lip propaganda is such that the people are committing a crime against the whole German people, and they are now in prison awaiting several years' sentence," the paper adds.

French Communiqué

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, Sept. 6 (UP).—A communiqué issued by the French General Headquarters at 2 p.m. to-day announces that the advance forces are progressing beyond the German frontier.

The communiqué states that the advance is progressing at varying degrees at different points and is meeting with resistance in all sectors from German automatic arms campaign units.

The French Air Force is acting as an active flank with the land forces.

French mobilisation is continuing normally. The morale of the troops is excellent and the supply services are proceeding smoothly.

JAPANESE FIRE LOCAL JUNKS

Reports that their junks had been set on fire by Japanese in Chinese waters have been made to the Hongkong Police, when the crews returned to the Colony yesterday.

Chung Kee-fai reported that his junk was stopped by a Japanese trawler off Waglan Island. A party of seamen who boarded his vessel ordered him and his crew of 25 to take to the boats and set fire to the junk.

A similar fate befell Chung Ka-shiu. Ten sailors on a motor-boat stopped his junk off Sam Mun customs station, and after seizing his cargo fired the junk.

Junk No. 3874 was stopped off Sam Mun on September 5. The Japanese seized cargo worth \$210, and burnt the junk.

FRENCH RAID FRANKFORT

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 7 (UP).—IT IS REPORTED THAT THE FRENCH AIR FORCE YESTERDAY RAIDED FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN.

By Order.

C. G. SOLLIS, Censor.

5th September, 1939.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

Give your children fresh SUNKIST ORANGE JUICE twice daily

Be sure it's SUNKIST

Repeal Of U.S. Arms Embargo

U.S. Newspapers Take Up The Cry

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The immediate repeal of the arms embargo imposed under the Neutrality Act is urged in leading articles in the "New York Times" and the "Tribune."

The "New York Times" says: "We do not conserve our interests when we deny the democracies opportunities to find in this nation instruments of self defence."

The "Tribune" says: "Repeal now would be a gesture of sympathy for the French and British democracies. Equally unquestionably it would express no more than what the vast mass of Americans really feel."

FRENCH RAID FRANKFORT

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5th September, 1939.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

SOME MUSICAL COLLECTIONS FOR CHOIRS

Berwald's Men's Choir.—W. Berwald.
Sacred Choruses for Men's Voices.
Orpheus Collection of Part Songs for Mixed Voices.
College Songs and Glee.—Thomas Shepard.
Giffa's Male Choir Book.
Giffa's Male Quartet Book.
Choir Book for Women's Voices.—E. Hipsher.
Junior-Senior High School Chorus Book.—E. Baker.
Glee Singers' Collection.
Glee Club Songs for High School & College.
Church & Concert Choruses.
Francis & Day's Popular & Community Song Book.
etc., etc., etc.,

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY

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Our advice is at your disposal

22 Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. 24625.

The Hongkong Telegraph NINTH ANNUAL AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION.

June—September, 1939
\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

(Donated by "Hongkong Telegraph")
TWO SILVER TROPHIES, VALUED \$250

(Donated by ILFORD, Ltd., London)
SEND YOUR ENTRIES IN NOW

CLOSING DATE & TIME: 29th SEPT. AT 5 P.M.

THE ILFORD TROPHIES WILL BE AWARDED TO THE BEST AND SECOND BEST ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS.

Prizes will be allotted as follows:

SECTION ONE: For Story-Telling Pictures.
1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION TWO: General Pictorial Section: Landscapes, Seascapes, Architectural, Street Scenes, etc.
1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION THREE: Portraits, Informal Close-ups, Human Studies.
1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION FOUR: Still Life and Table-Top Studies.
1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION FIVE: Snapshots taken by children under fourteen years.
1st. \$15. 2nd. \$10. 3rd. \$5.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- 3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be posted on back of entry.
- 4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
- 5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- 6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
- 7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
- 8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- 9.—No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- 10.—Subjects to be only white or cream, and, except in the Children's Section, must be of one of the following sizes:—10x12, 16x20.
- 11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- 12.—Entries in the Children's Section must bear the entrant's name, age and address on the entry form, counter-signed by a parent.
- 13.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- 14.—The decisions of the Judges shall be final.
- 15.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph office within seven days.

ENTRY FORM

USE THIS FORM

AND PASTE IT ON THE

BACK OF EACH ENTRY.

SECTION

NAME

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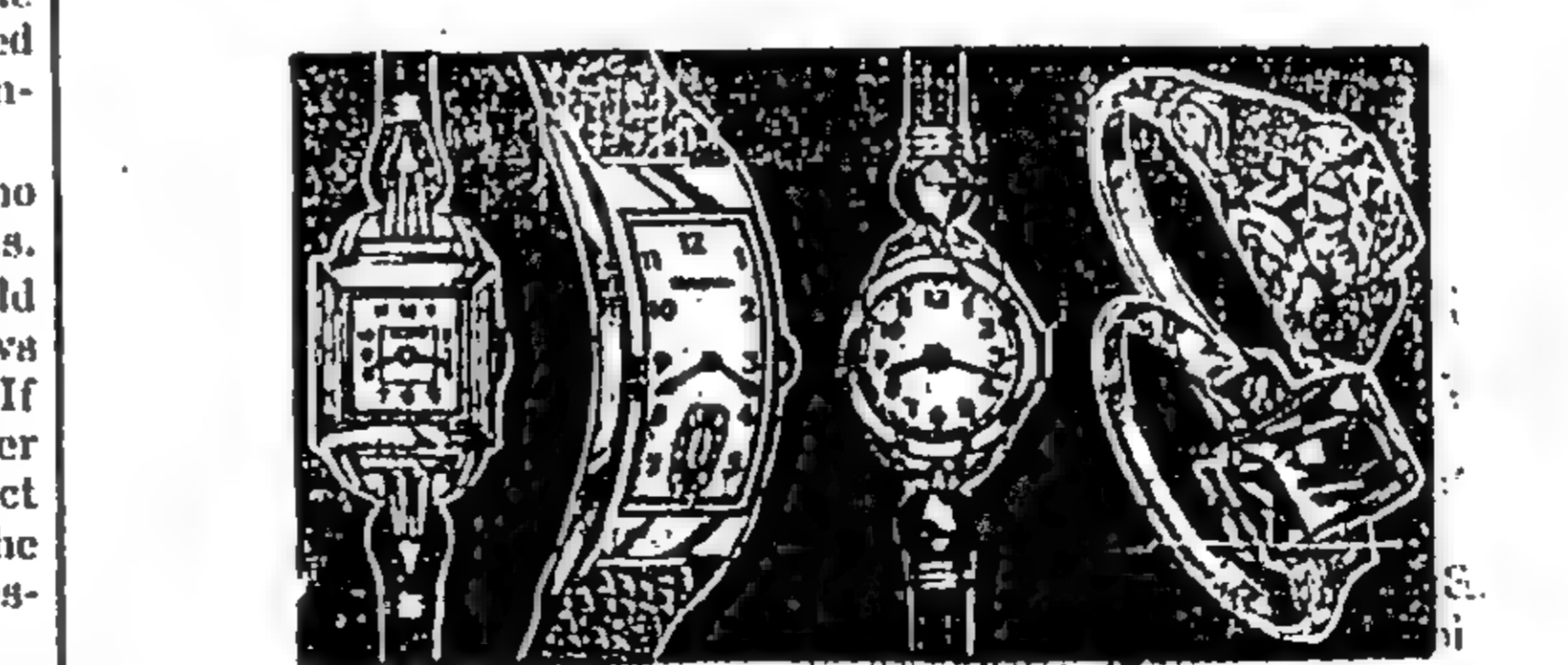
DATE

Please use block letters and paste this on back of each entry. If entered in Children's Section, parent please counter-sign here.

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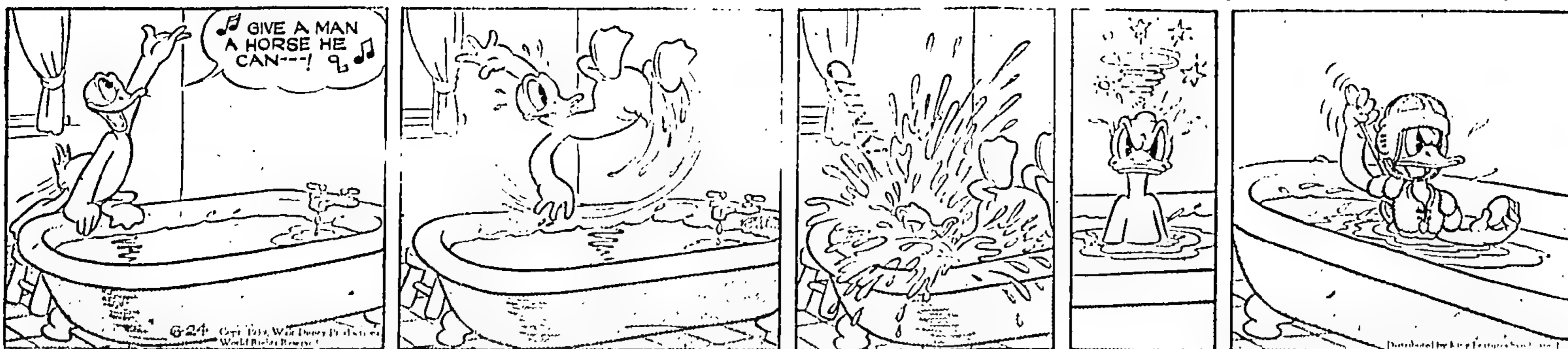
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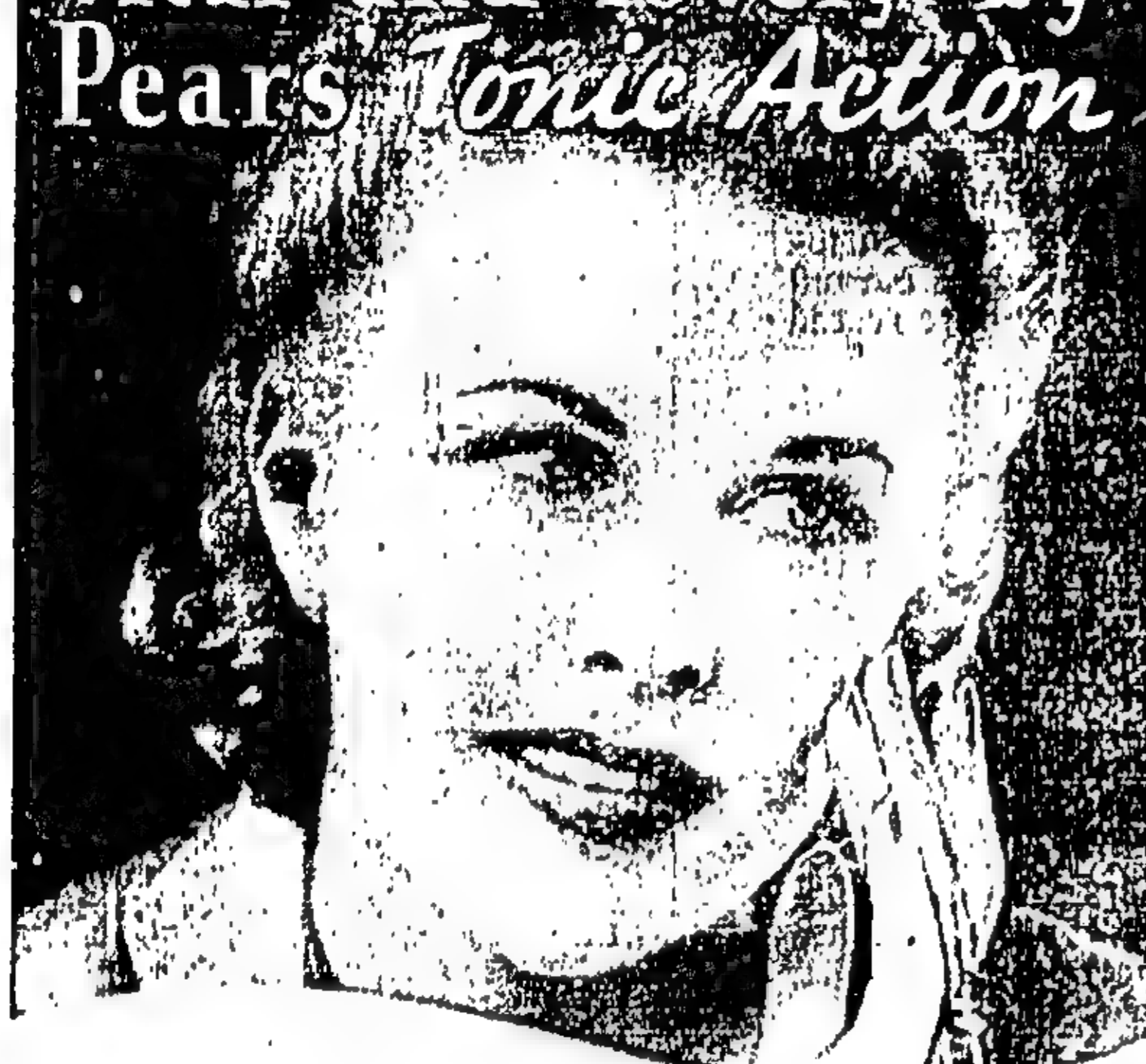
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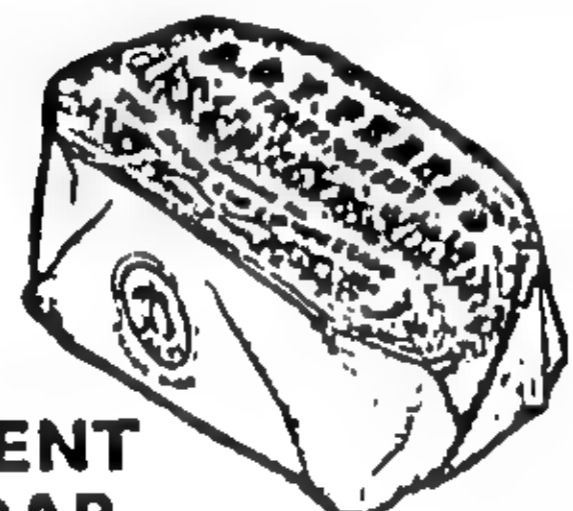
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GLYCERINE SOAP



Around The Empire

Flow Of Loyal Messages To The Motherland

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The flow of loyal messages from the colonies continues. The latest in a striking resolution passed by the Legislative Council at Gambia, a Colony which has been hard hit by a recent fall in the price of its products.

The Governor of Gambia, Sir Thomas Southern, formerly Colonial Secretary in Hongkong.

India's Loyalty

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Sir Tej Singh, India's Liberal leader, has appealed to the country to stand by Britain unconditionally.

He said that any question of controversy with the British regarding the future of India must stand over until the common peril was past.

Offred His Son

BIKANER, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Maharajah of Bikaner has informed the Viceroy that he offers his only surviving son, Captain Mahakumar Sedat Singh Bahadur, to place his personal services and sword at the disposal of the King-Emperor.

Northern Ireland

LONDON, Sept. 6 (British-Wireless).—The following statement has been issued by the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland:

"In no part of the United Kingdom has there been more deeply recognised than in loyal Ulster. Her people, in common with their fellow citizens throughout the United Kingdom are throwing their full weight and entire resources into the conflict which has been forced upon Great Britain and the Empire."

Record Recruiting

"Despite the fact that Ulster's record in recruitment for the armed forces of the Crown has always been relatively as great as in any other part of the United Kingdom, enlistment during the past few days, has been so overwhelming that the staffs of the various recruiting centres are experiencing the greatest difficulty in coping with the situation."

"Those who have played their part in the triumph of right over might are to-day joined by a new generation ready to man defences and uphold the cause of freedom. Ulster awaits any further demands which may be made upon her by the imperial authorities, and I am glad to say that good order and discipline prevail throughout."

KING'S MESSAGE TO PREMIER

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The King has sent a message to Mr. Chamberlain saying:

"Despite all our hopes and endeavours, we have been compelled to resort to war."

"In this grave hour of our country's fortunes, I wish to acknowledge the unremitting efforts by the civil service, both at home and overseas in the past troubled year, both promoting the cause of peace, and in preparing the country for the emergency which is now upon us."

"I am sure you will continue your work in the same spirit until peace has been restored."

Mr. Chamberlain in reply thanked His Majesty, and assured him of the continued loyalty and devotion of the civil service.

Mr. Motorist!
DON'T THROW YOUR OLD TIRES AWAY
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All sizes
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ATHENIA SINKING

125 STILL MISSING

U.S. May Protest To Germany

LONDON, Sept. 6, (UP).—Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons that 125 persons who were on the Athenia when she was torpedoed, are still missing.

He said that the submarine, after torpedoing the Athenia, came to the surface and fired a shell which exploded on the deck of the vessel while the passengers were preparing to take to the life-boats.

U.S.A. Protest?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, (UP).—In response to inquiries regarding a possible protest over the sinking of the Athenia, Mr. Hull said that the United States has not received an authoritative final report on the matter.

He said that future developments must await the receipt of the full facts, which the United States is seeking.

To Receive Compensation

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Officers and crew of the Athenia will come under the recently passed legislation in connection with compensation for personal injuries in war time.

This was announced in the House of Commons.

Some of the crew have already been paid compensation.

No Retaliation

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Lord Stanhope was asked in the House of Lords what the British Government intended to do regarding the sinking of the Athenia.

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DINNER & DANCE MUSIC
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The Blue Danube Trio

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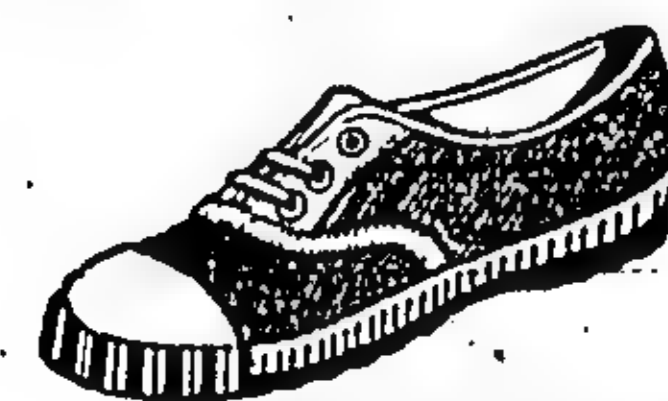
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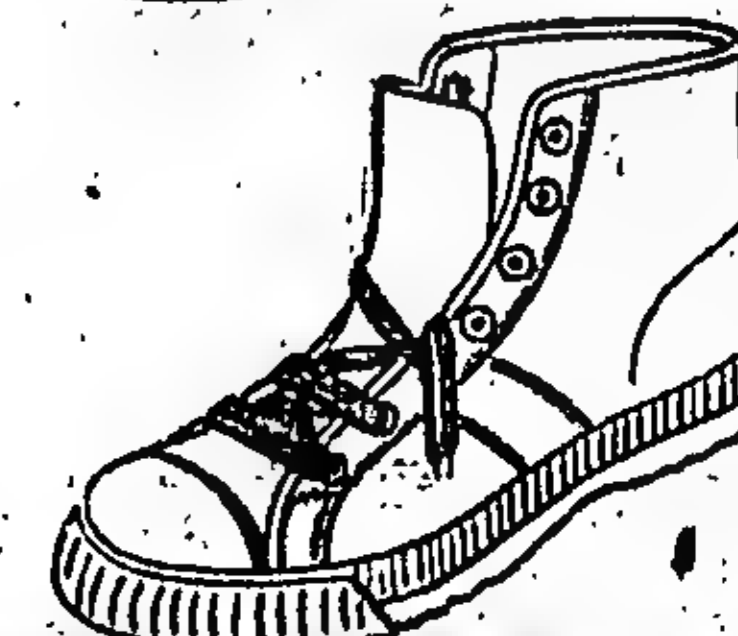
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VAUXHALL
14 SIX

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demand for this livelier, bigger,
more luxurious Vauxhall 14. 30
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The **Hongkong Telegraph**.

Wyndham St., Hongkong
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September 7, 1939

The R.A.F.

LET US take a look at this Royal
Air Force whose "paper bullets"
dropped over a wide area in Ger-
many will have a more devastating
effect on the Hitler regime than all
the bombs it is capable of hurling
on German heads.

How does it stand now in men
and machines? The answer will
encourage the Democracies. Bri-
tains have every reason to take com-
fort in our air strength.

From 1935 to early 1937 Ger-
man bombers were superior to
those of the R.A.F. in speed, range
and bomb load. To-day Britain's
latest aircraft surpasses the corres-
ponding German types in both
flying range and bomb load.

The speeds of the two are said
to be about the same, but the
operational value of the British
machine is far superior.

The Wellington is the most
efficient two-engine bomber in the
world to-day. Filled with petrol in
place of bombs it could fly non-stop
from England to Australia. The
range of the first model, loaded
with bombs, is 3,240 miles; its
speed 265 miles an hour.

But warplanes in R.A.F. squad-
rons are only the forerunners of
still better ones which are already
appearing in very large numbers.

The disclosed performances of
British bombers at present are of
machines fitted with two engines,
each about 1,000 horse-power.
More powerful engines are in the
new types of machines. The extra
power is being applied to the carry-
ing of heavier loads of bombs at
faster speeds.

These are typical examples of the
predominance which Great Britain
has attained in invention and con-
struction.

What about numbers of aero-
planes?

Precise official information on
this is, for obvious reasons, not be-
ing provided to the world, but there
has been a tremendous speed-up of
new construction during the past
twelve months.

A week before the war started
250 orthodox firms and 3,500 sub-
contract firms were making aircraft.
The number to-day is almost cer-
tainly greater. The joint Anglo-
French aircraft construction ex-
ceeded the German output as long
ago as June. It was boasted then
that, at any time, British and
French output of new machines
could, at instant notice, double that
of German factories.

British aircraft output last June
was 1,000 planes a month. Less
than three years ago it was at the
rate of only about 400 in 12 months.
It is a disheartening achieve-
ment from the German point of
view.

It Means a Lot to be FIRST LORD

Mr. Winston Churchill is the new First Lord of the Admiralty.
He will get £5,000 a year with luxurious house). The magnificent
Admiralty yacht, the Enchantress, will be at his disposal.

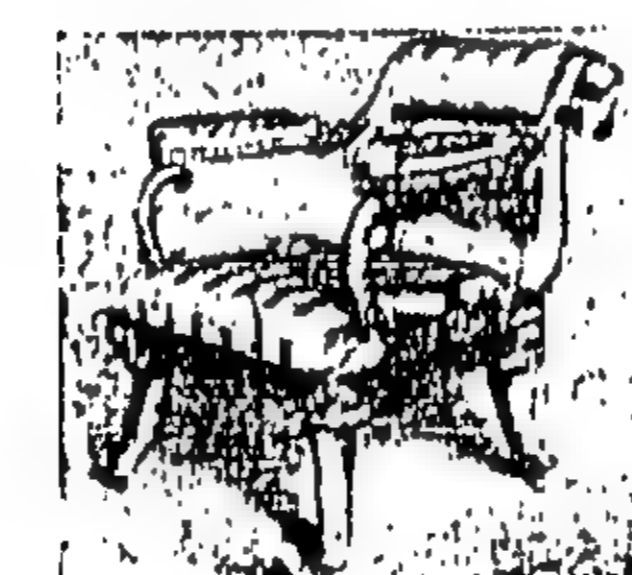
He Gets—



the most distinctive re-
sidence in London—



a yacht which a millionaire
might envy—



"official" furniture, with
fish emblems—



his own wireless station.

The salary probably seems attractive to you, but a
good First Lord earns and spends every penny of it.
He is the representative of the Navy in Parliament, res-
ponsible for the direction and supervision of all naval
matters, with power to promote and discharge, recom-
mend honours and awards.

He is very much of the Boss of the British Navy.
His responsibility is so great that he has a little
Cabinet of his own, the Board of Admiralty, to advise
and direct him. Though he is not compelled to take the
Board's advice—he usually does. On the Board sit Bri-
tain's Sea Lords—first, second, third, fourth, and the
recently appointed fifth—the big executives of the Navy.

Even in the Cabinet his position is enviable . . . he
is one of the most powerful of Ministers.

In Room 40

The house that goes with the job is a much finer
place than either No. 10 or No. 11, Downing-street. It
stands at the south-east corner of the Admiralty build-
ing in Whitehall. Its rooms are spacious and beauti-
fully furnished. The drawing-room has unique furni-
ture—chairs, tables, couches with legs and arms carved
in the shape of dolphins. Lord Nelson's body once rested
there.

A connecting door links the house with the Ad-
miralty itself. The First Lord has access to every room
in this, London's most exciting building. There is Room
40, for instance, the eyes and ears of the world.

Here cipher wireless messages, intercepted from the
enemy, were decoded during the war. To-day the Ad-
miralty's most trusted and talented men sit there, linked
by radio with the ships and ports of the seven seas.
Messages, secret and confidential, pass through their
hands. They are just a few of the First Lord's 4,000
staff.

There is the superb Admiralty library, too, if the
First Lord feels like reading. Not ordinary reading,
though. A hundred thousand books and documents giving
details of almost every naval engagement ever fought.
Charts and maps and plans to bewilder you.

His Yacht

And if you want to get away from the stuffy air of
Whitehall there is the yacht already mentioned. It is a
long-standing tradition that the First Lord is free to
use the yacht as he wishes in the performance of his
duties.

The Enchantress is finer than any rich man's ship.
It is the Admiralty afloat, equipped, as the cinema pos-
ters say, "regardless of expense."

The First Lord has a busy job. There are dinners,
banquets, luncheons to preside at, speeches to make
and naval manoeuvres to attend. There are admirals to
interview and inventions to be considered. There is the
all-important question of the £ & d of running the Navy.
And, finally, there is the task of telling Parliament and,
through Parliament, the people all about it.

Members delight in asking difficult questions about
the Navy. The First Lord has to answer them.

SPIES AT WORK

Sir Michael Bruce

ly useful to know, for instance, that
Captain XXX, who is in charge of
transport at a port, is a secret drug
taker, or that Major YYY at the
War Office gambles heavily and is
deeply in debt. There is always an
approach to a person through his
weaknesses. It is the collecting of
this type of knowledge that becomes
so important.

Before the war, the German
Secret Service had thousands of
men employed as waiters and bar-
men all over the world, thousands of
women working as governesses and
companions. These people saw, and
collected for more useful knowledge
than the man who wandered about
the countryside with a camera and
sketch book.

Let us suppose that A., a large
manufacturing country, is likely at
any time to go to war with B., a
country that relies on its agriculture
for its wealth. A will naturally
want to know, besides the essentials
of the strength of B's forces, the
deposits for coal, fuel, and the main
sources of supply; the exact amount
of munitions stored and being or-
cupable of being manufactured; and
the routes by which raw materials
will be brought into the country.

This knowledge will have to be
gained in days of peace, in order
that A's forces can commence their
action or even secret sabotage
against B's ports and depots as soon
as war commences. B will likewise
want to know the food supplies to A,
and the amount of food she is cap-
able of storing. These factors will
be B's weak points.

It is interesting to remember that
some of the most concentrated work
done by spies during the war, was
not in the belligerent countries, as
might be imagined, but in America,
Sweden, Holland, and Denmark.
These countries were the sources of
supply to the combatants, and it was
of vital importance for either side
to know of what material the other
side was running short.

Drugs for Young Officers

At the beginning of the last war
a large amount of drugs was being
imported into Britain. These were
handed to agents who, using still
further agents, passed them on to
young officers. This was not done
with any idea of reducing the morale

of the troops (incidentally, in many
cases it had this effect) but was a
source of knowledge of the move-
ments of troops in France.

What happened was this. A
young officer, either home on leave
or recovering from a wound usually
fired to the West End, and many
lived for excitement during their
leave. It was easy to suggest a
marvellous headache cure. A few
doses, and the boy began to find he
wanted this cure more frequently.
These boys were picked from different
regiments and brigades. Later, be-
fore they returned to France, the
agent told them that they could pro-
cure these "cures" if they wrote to
him, telling him exactly where
they were stationed and where
they were going, and he had
a friend in France who would
bring the "cures" to the line.
Officers were allowed to censor
their own letters, and only a
very small proportion of them were
opened at the base. The result was
that, in the case of any large move-
ment of troops or a big concentra-
tion in any one place, the agent
would be able to forecast where
an attack was to be launched, and
to make a pretty good guess at the
number of divisions and units tak-
ing part.

Later, should the boy become so
addicted to the drug that he would
do anything to obtain it, a slight
pressure was often put upon him
and he actually became an unwitting
tool in the enemy's hands. Luckily
the organisation that was responsi-
ble for this branch of activity was
discovered and squashed at a very
early stage, not before they had
brought about the death of several
boys who, rather than betray their
own country, had taken their lives
in their own hands.

Spies are not cowards. They
work like moles, underground, tun-
nelling, destroying or weakening the
strength of their opponents. They
face trial, imprisonment, and death
for their own countries, knowing
that should they be discovered none
will help them. They fail—and the
price of failure is shame. They suc-
ceed—and only they and those who
directly above them ever hear of
their success.

No rewards, no honours come
their way. Only the knowledge that
they have served their country as
well as and perhaps even better than
another one who led an army or
captured a citadel.

25 Years Ago

At The Gates Of Paris Anniversary Of The Marne

It was on the morning of Sunday,
September 6, 1914, that Paris knew
that something had happened which
would decide the fate of the war.
For three days von Kluck's Army
had been within striking distance of
the capital; for three days we had
waited for the sound of gunfire from
the forts, signifying that the attack
had begun. And now it was not
coming; it was quite clear that it
was not coming. Gallien's brief
communiqué, collected late on Satur-
day night from the Press Bureau in
the Rue de Grenelle, had run as
follows:—

The German Army is still moving
away from Paris and continuing the
movement entered on two days ago.
It follows from the information re-
ceived that the enemy's troops have
evacuated the Compiègne-Senlis dis-
trict.

We had known nothing about the
movement away from Paris, but the
made the news all the more decisive.
Something had happened. The Ger-
man Army which a week before had
been in full march through Com-
piègne and Senlis for the gates of
Paris, had found something to take
it elsewhere. "Ah," said the street
gossips, "nous verrons, nous verrons,
bientôt quelque chose."

Paris in those days lay as though
hypnotized. The terrible reality of
the invasion had come upon it so
swiftly as to be almost unrealizable.
The writer, then a member of the
Paris staff of The Times, had left
France about August 20 for a short
visit to England. Fighting on the
Belgian frontier was then still con-
fined to skirmishes. The name Mons
was still unfamiliar. A short ten
days later, on Sunday, August 30, he
returned to France.

The train from Boulogne was four
hours late in starting and the
chef de gare would not guarantee
that it would get to Paris. Before
it had reached Abbeville it was
crowded to roof and doorstep with
refugees from Belgium, from Lille,
from every town in the Pas-de-Calais,
soldiers and civilians together. It
took 19 hours to reach Paris. Crowds
were gathered at every little railway
station and level crossing through
Normandy to ask for news from the
north as the train rolled slowly by.
All through the night, at one junction
after another, the trains were held up to let
troop-trains after troop-trains pass, all
moving south.

In Paris everything was in a hub-
bub. Everybody seemed to be leav-
ing. The railway stations at the Quai
d'Orsay and Montparnasse were pick-
ed with helpless crowds, waiting for
places in the trains. People poured
on to the river steamers, and left
without knowing where they would
get to. It was swelteringly hot. No
one knew where the Germans were.
The official news placed them at
Noyon, but a chance acquaintance
at wit had come that morning from
Compiègne testified to having seen
British sappers blow up the stone
bridge over the Oise. That meant
that the retreat was still in progress,
and Compiègne was only 30 miles
away.

THE FIRST BOMBS

On the following day, about 5
o'clock a German aeroplane appeared
over the city and dropped some
bombs. It was Paris's first experience
of bombardment, and it made no
great impression. The bombs were
obviously not much bigger than 5-
pounder shells, and did little damage.
Next morning the steady tramp of marching
troops. Regiment after regiment of
African tirailleurs, Senegalese, and
Chasseurs d'Afrique, were moving
out to the north. It was the Tunis
division which had been rushed up
the day before by rail from Mar-
seille. This looked like a change in
tactics. The men were in splendid
condition and gave promise of hard
fighting; but there was a fresh sur-
prise to come. Inside Paris there
were no morning newspapers to be
had. The Government had left the
day before for Bordeaux. Everything
in the way of an authority that was
not military had gone with them.
The Allied Embassies and all news-
paper offices were closed. On the
walls was posted the first proclama-
tion of General Gallieni:—
"I have been entrusted with the
task of defending Paris from the in-
vader. That task I shall fulfil to the
end."

So there was to be a siege.
Paris now became a curious place.
Over a million of its inhabitants, and
they the best-to-do, had left. The
boulevards and the fashionable
streets in the centre were deserted.
You could look down the Avenue de
l'Opera at midday, and not count a
dozen people or more than a couple
of vehicles. The terraces of the
Café de la Paix and Tourtel's were
empty. The famous restaurants had
hardly a single diner. The cyster
season had just begun; barrels of the
finest Marennes were displayed on
the counter at Prunier's, and there
was nobody to eat them. After 9
o'clock at night there was not a soul
in the streets, except the patrols of
the Municipal Guards. Meanwhile,
the life of the humbler classes went
on quietly and normally, but it was
more like the life of a village than
of a great city. Every one gossiped
with every one else. In the absence
of newspapers, the greengrocer and
the milkman, who were at daily
touch with people from outside, be-
came the chief sources of news.

After the fearful flurry of the past
few days, with the bulletin from the
PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

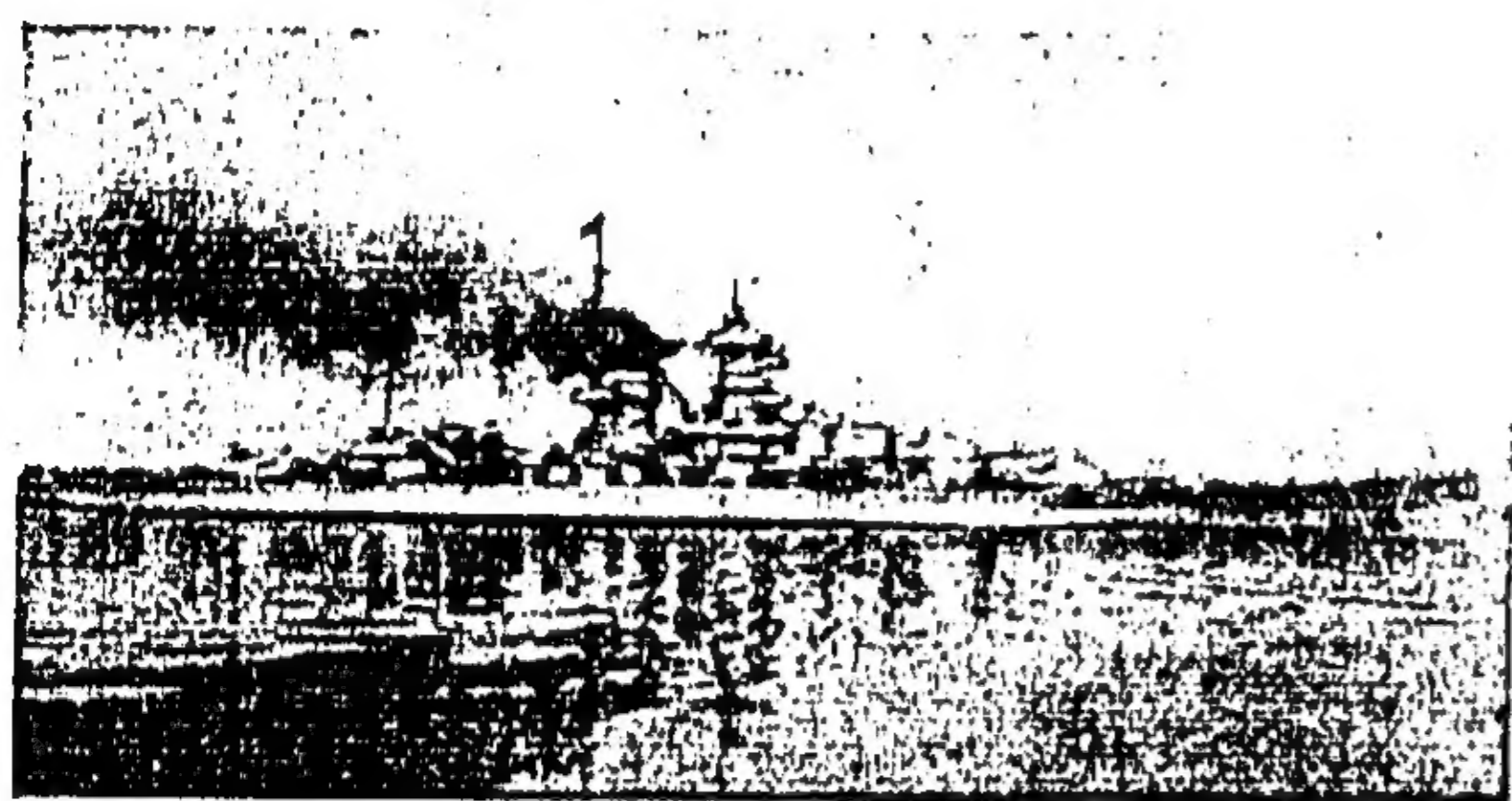
SECOND RAID ON WILHELMSHAVEN CLAIMS GNEISENAU AS VICTIM

Special To The "Telegraph"

PARIS, SEPT. 7 (UP).—GERMANY'S BIGGEST AND MOST POWERFUL BATTLESHIP, THE 26,000-TON GNEISENAU, WAS SUNK IN THE SECOND BRITISH AIR RAID ON WILHELMSHAVEN YESTERDAY.

Germany has only two battleships, the remaining one being the Scharnhorst, which is of slightly earlier design. The Gneisenau was launched on December 8, 1936—less than three years ago, and in some respects was one of the most powerful battleships afloat outside the British Navy.

The ship, which was laid down at the Wilhelmshaven Naval Yards in 1934, took over two years to build.



THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP GNEISENAU

It was originally supposed, when the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst were laid down, that they were to be of the Deutschland "pocket" battleship design. Actually, they were found to be of a new and much more formidable type.

FAMOUS RAIDERS

The names, which are also used by two N.D.L. liners well-known in the Far East, commemorate those of two cruisers sunk at the Battle of the Falklands on December 8, 1914.

NEWS FLASHES

(Continued from Page 1.)

and took his seat as Viscount of Bristol. For the last few days he sat on the Woolsack and acted as Speaker of the House of Lords, while still a Commander.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The question of an extension of Summer-time is being looked into. It was stated in the House of Commons to-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The South African Minister has advised the State Department that South Africa is at war with Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The survivors of the British steamer Bosnia were expected to arrive at Lisbon last night.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—A German torpedo boat which grounded at Fredericia, has escaped internment as a result of feverish efforts by a German freighter, which towed her off.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Close contact with the Government by the Labour Party is foreboded by the announcement that prominent Labour leaders have been nominated to keep in touch with the specified Defence Ministers in order to exchange ideas in privacy.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, former First Lord of the Admiralty will keep in touch with Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Hugh Dalton who has made a study of air affairs, will maintain contact with Sir Kingsley Wood, and Mr. Lees Smith with Mr. Hore-Belisha.

HONOLULU, Sept. 6 (UP).—The Naval authorities have announced that the United States naval aircraft carrier Langley will probably depart for Manila early on Thursday, carrying her regular equipment.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The Treasury announces that besides the credits recently granted to Poland by the British and French governments, a financial agreement between the British, French and Polish Governments providing for a cash loan of about £2,500,000 to the Polish Government on the part of the British and French governments, was being signed at the Foreign Office to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—His Majesty paid a surprise visit to the secret headquarters of the R.A.F. fighting command to-day.

He inspected the control rooms and then went over to the anti-aircraft command headquarters nearby.

CRISTOBAL, Sept. 6 (UP).—A United States Navy mine-sweeper is halting all ships and searching them outside the breakwater, irrespective of nationality. Similar proceedings are being carried out at Balboa.

BELGRADE, Sept. 6 (UP).—The Cabinet met this afternoon. It is understood they decided on measures ready started duty.

The Gneisenau, which had a complement of 1,461 officers and men, was equipped with nine 11-in. guns, twelve 5.9-in. guns, fourteen 4.1-in. anti-aircraft guns and sixteen 37 mm. anti-aircraft guns. She carried four aeroplanes, and was protected against aerial bombs by six inches of deck armour.

blocking all savings accounts and forbidding the enlistment of Yugo-Slavs in the armies of countries at war.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—With a view to concentrating the Government's foreign resources in one reserve, the Treasury and the Bank of England have agreed that the whole gold, totalling £280,000,000, now held in the issue department, be transferred to the exchange account as constituted under the Currency Defence Act of 1939. This transfer, said Sir John Simon, will increase the fiduciary note issue of the bank.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Cotton which again was the sole open major commodity on the market, met a further heavy demand to-day, but with levels, sellers were virtually withdrawn, and consequently business was restricted.

As the London Stock Exchange re-opens to-morrow, to-day's street and inter-office dealing were only small.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UP).—It has been officially announced that Lieut. General Sir Douglas Brownrigg, who has hitherto been Director General of the Territorial Army, has been appointed Adjutant General to the British Forces in the Field.

CHUNGKING, Sept. 7 (Central).—The British Naval Command in Shanghai has authorized the resumption of navigation by British steamers of small tonnage along the China coast, states a Shanghai dispatch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—It is reported that Japanese interests are preparing to place machinery orders to the value of \$10,000,000 with which to equip a lorry factory in Manchuria.

The orders are said to have originally been intended for Germany, but have now been switched to the United States.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The Argentine Cabinet has decreed neutrality.

ROME, Sept. 6 (UP).—The Polish Embassy in a communique denied that General Smigly-Rydz had resigned as chief of the Polish forces.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—President Roosevelt has announced that the Panama Canal zone is now under the direct control of the War Department, and that naval patrols in the Pacific and Atlantic had already started duty.

GERMAN HORDES NEARING WARSAW

(Continued from Page 1.)

tenacious is increasing as evacuation has become general.

Bitter Fighting
PARIS, Sept. 6 (UP).—A Polish general staff communique stated: "Fighting is taking place along the Lodz, Piotrkow, and at Tarnobrzeg, and at Poznan."

"There is bitter fighting west of Cracow."

"German aviation continued to bomb troops and lines of communication."

"Warsaw has been repeatedly bombed."

"Polish aviation bombed German armoured columns. Our losses were six planes."

"Corps at Gdynia are combating detachments of Danzig forces."

Tatra Region Lost
BRATISLAVA, Sept. 6 (UP).—It is officially stated that the entire front in the Tatra mountain region, including all territory taken by Poland in 1920, 1938 and 1939, has been recovered.

Evacuation of Warsaw Proceeds
WARSAW, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The last of the Polish Government has been removed to Lublin, 120 miles south-east of the Capital.

Wounded Polish soldiers have been moved out of Warsaw.

Nazi troops are approaching southwards from East Prussia.

The population of Warsaw continues to be cheerful, in spite of repeated air raids.

Cinemas and theatres are open, and cafes and restaurants are doing business as usual.

Suicide Garrison Holds On
LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The small Polish "suicide" garrison in Westerplatte is still holding out against vastly superior Nazi forces.

They have been repeatedly bombed by Nazi guns and planes.

Polish troops from Gdynia, who created a diversion, claim to have taken 120 prisoners, a field gun and three machine guns.

The Warsaw radio is now announcing the names of German officers and soldiers taken prisoner by Polish forces with a word of comfort to their families in Germany.

A German communique meanwhile claims that Nazi forces have occupied the whole of Upper Silesia, and to have taken 10,000 prisoners in the Corridor.

Military Opinion
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UP).—Military circles are of the opinion that Hitler's armies are driving a series of frontal thrusts in an effort to crush the Poles before the Franco-British pressure in the west becomes effective.

They consider that, thus far, the Poles have done extremely well in blocking the tempo of the German advance, considering the strategic disadvantages at the commencement of the war, when the Germans were half encircling the country.

The German idea to smash the Polish resistance within two or three weeks seems destined to fail.

Cracow Occupied?
BERLIN, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The official German News Agency has reported that German troops occupied Cracow without fighting.

It is added that the bridges across the Vistula are undamaged.

No confirmation of the above claim is available in London, says another report. The claim is denied by the Warsaw radio, which stated that Cracow was raided to-day, and that 15 enemy planes were brought down.

A communique was broadcast, stating that Polish troops were stemming the German advance on the south-west front.

The Polish garrison at Westerplatte is holding out. The Poles bombed a mechanised column in the neighbourhood of Czestochowa.

A Polish legion is being formed in the United States, and 5,000 men have already enrolled.

German Activity
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (UP).—It is announced that the German Army has crossed the Lask-Uniejow highway in the direction of Lodz.

It is also announced that the Germans are now 30 miles beyond Cracow, after occupying that city.

Infuriated Peasants
PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The Warsaw correspondent of Havas reports that the peasants are infuriated by German attacks on towns and villages, and are organising spontaneous hunts for German parachutists.

Four officers of the German air

Nazi Planes Repulsed Over N. Sea

Attempt To Invade Britain Broken By R.A.F. Vigilance

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UP).—Germany's first attempt to invade England by air has ended in failure.

The air raid alarm was sounded in London at 6.43 p.m., the All Clear being given at 9.02 p.m. The Ministry of Information states that, so far as is known, no enemy aircraft penetrated into British territory.

That the repelling off of the invaders proved totally successful was due to the vigilance of the Royal Air Force.

One R.A.F. plane crashed during the raid and it is admitted that a second machine was brought down.

The pilot of the plane which made the forced landing, on a R.A.F. aerodrome, immediately climbed into a second machine and took to the air again.

Fired On Own Planes
LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—When air raid sirens in London shrieked their warning early to-day, buses and cars stopped in the streets, and people on their way to work walked calmly into the shelters.

Underground and other trains continued running, even along the open stretches.

The alarm—London's third since war was declared—lasted over two hours. There was no sign of panic.

Passengers, with gas masks slung over the shoulders, quitted buses in an orderly fashion and went to safety. Inside the shelters city men and business girls read newspapers and chatted cheerfully.

Meanwhile, steel-helmeted policemen and air raid wardens clad in decontamination clothing patrolled the silent streets.

Springs To Life
When the All Clear signal sounded the dead city sprang into life as if by magic. Police cycled through the streets carrying large notice boards with the words "Raiders Passed."

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler said that the bombing by German aircraft in Poland had been generally directed against an objective serving some military purpose and not indiscriminately against the civilian population, although there had been civilian casualties.

Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped to make a statement on the general situation to-morrow.

When Mr. Arthur Greenwood, acting leader of the Opposition, asked force have already been caught.

Planes Downed In Slovakia
BRATISLAVA, Sept. 6 (UP).—It is announced that Slovak anti-aircraft guns shot down two Polish bombers over Sabinov at 9 a.m.

It is alleged that one of the planes was disabled as a German craft and was shot down only after it had dropped bombs which, however, caused no damage.

Crew Strike Aboard President Roosevelt
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UP).—The U.S. President Roosevelt sailed for Havre after an eight-hour delay, resulting from a walk-out of half the crew asking for war compensation.

A settlement provided that the sailors receive all benefits obtained during their absence through union negotiations with the operators.

Earlier the Union had asked for \$25,000 in dual insurance, \$250 a month wage increase, and 40 per cent. increase in man-power.

A threatened strike at Boston on the Government-owned freighter Challenge is similarly held in abeyance.

JAPAN'S "ADVICE"
(Continued from Page 1.)

occupied with European affairs than with Far Eastern questions, according to the report. What attention she does devote to conditions in China is evoked mainly by the fear that Japan might aggravate her policy in China in view of the European war.

Japan's policies will have far-reaching effects on the course of events in Europe and in consideration of these circumstances the United States is now viewing Japan's attitude with cautious eyes, the "Asahi" correspondent says.

Envoy Evacuated
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The Foreign Ministry has announced that the Swedish Minister to Warsaw has left for Lublin, the new seat of the Polish Government.



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"Anything to declare, Sir?"

"No."

"There's nothing you bought at all?"

"No."

"No presents?"

"No."

"Nothing at all?"

"Nothing, unless..."

"Yes, Sir — Unless?"

"Unless you include a head like a rag football dredged from a canal and a taste in my mouth like smoke in a railway tunnel. Our Paris representative entertained me rather lavishly last night."

"There is no duty, Sir, on hangovers obtained abroad."

"I wish there was. I'd refuse to pay and then you'd have to confiscate it."

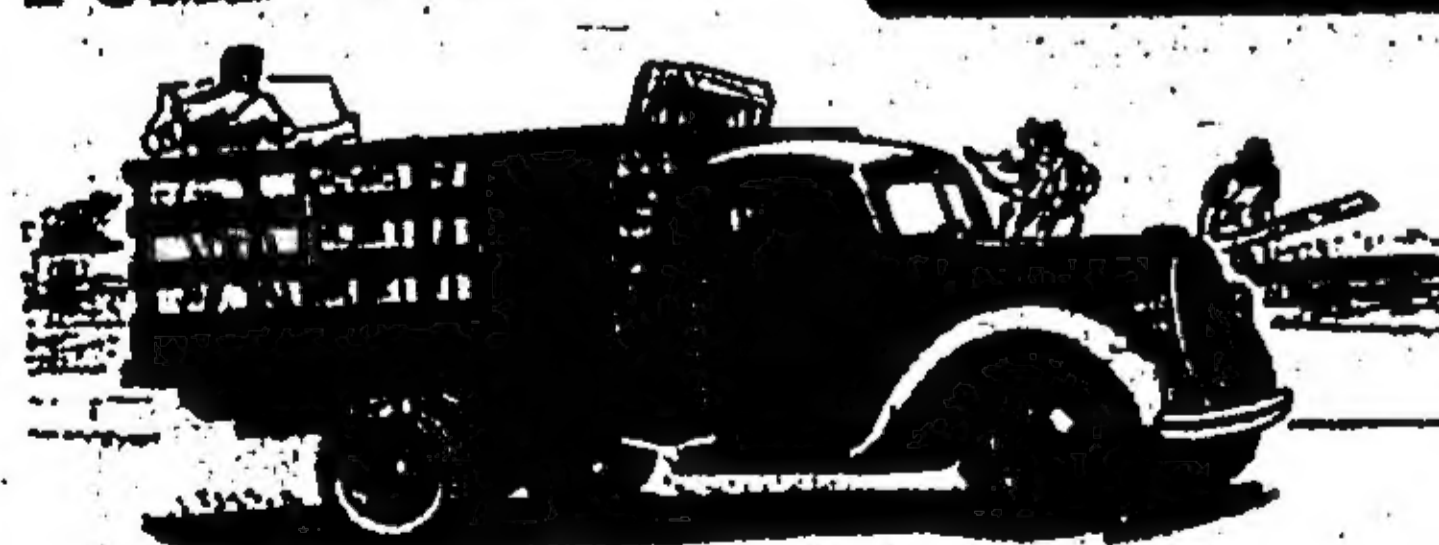
"I'm sorry we can't help you, Sir. But might I suggest in future the advantages of a long glass of Rose's Lime Juice to wind up late nights? Rose's possesses therapeutic properties which neutralise the — er — morning after."

"This Rose's really kills off hangovers? Have they any in the Station buffet?"

"Plenty, Sir — Ill, Sir, come back — you've forgotten your bag."

ROSE'S LIME JUICE — THE WISE MAN'S NIGHTCAP

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A.R. DALLAH, LEADING 20-10, BEATEN 21-20 IN LAWN BOWLS FINAL

Magnificent Recovery By U.M. Omar But He Was Lucky To Win

(By "Abe")

With due respect to U. M. Omar's fine fighting finish, I am sure many people who saw the game will agree that he was very lucky to beat A. R. Dallah in the final of the Open Bowls Singles Championship of the Colony on the Club de Recreo green yesterday. Trailing 10-20 on the 14th head, he finally won 21-20 after a magnificent recovery as has ever been seen in the tournament-aided and abetted by a few atrocious mistakes by Dallah.

Indeed, when he recovered from a 2-8 deficit to lead 17-8 after seven consecutive successful heads, and later scored a three on the 14th head to lead 20-10, Dallah was playing so well that he seemed to have the match in his pocket. He was outplaying Omar in every department at this stage and I am sure there were many people who thought, as I did, that a victory for him was just a matter of time. What made this impression all the stronger was the fact that Omar had lost his sense of weight and was always that yard through or short.

But there was a surprise for all. On the 15th end, Dallah, leading 20-10, was lying on when Omar had his last wood to roll. The latter took a desperate chance with a drive. He could have drawn, for Dallah's shot was in a perfect position for a rest; but probably he could not rely on a draw and preferred a drive instead. As it happened, his gamble came off and with the two he got on this head by taking the jack down to the ditch, he kept the game alive. With this success, he also seemed to develop new courage, and it was now his turn to dominate the play. He scored another two on the 16th end, followed by a single on the next.

A BAD BLUNDER

It was on the 18th head that Dallah, in my opinion, made his biggest blunder of the match. When he had his last wood to roll, Omar was lying three round the jack, with his fourth wood wide by the side. Dallah was lying fourth with two back woods. He, therefore, had nothing to lose by taking a "crack" at the jack. If he carried the kitty he had his back woods to receive it; if he did not hit the jack, there was a good chance of taking out one or two of Omar's shot woods; or even if he had missed jack and woods, he would not have given away more than three. Instead, Dallah preferred to draw, ignoring the fact that it needed a very good shot indeed to save, let alone take first shot. A heavy wood, in my view, was certainly called for inasmuch as he could allow for a greater margin of error. As it was, Dallah went slightly narrow although he had the perfect weight, and his wood swung across the green. With the three he obtained here, Omar was now only two shots behind, 18-20.

If the 18th head was a bad one for Dallah, the 19th was even worse for on this end he conceded another three to lose the match. Omar was short with his first wood, but drew two beauties with his second and third, while Dallah, heavy with his shot, was narrow with second and third. Omar tried to block with his fourth, but failed and the position when Dallah had the last wood was this. Omar was now only two shots behind, 18-20.

Then in playing a pound-on shot, Dallah went wide and had the mortification of seeing it cut Omar's front wood in for the third shot, which

gave the latter the match. It was an unfortunate ending for Dallah, but in a way he only had himself to blame for allowing the match to become so tight. When he led 20-10, the odds were a dollar to a lemon that he would win the title for the first time, but he failed to seize his chance.

Such a splendid bowler as Dallah is bound to go far; but I make bold to say that even if he does succeed in winning the championship in the near future, he is not likely to have the same chance of winning as comfortably as he should have done yesterday.

He had victory in his grasp, only to let it go again.

FIGHTING FINISH

The greatest tribute one can pay Omar, who won the Colony title for the fourth time—thus setting a record which will take a long time to break—is that he never admitted defeat, even in the face of his opponent's substantial lead. He played some beautiful shots at the start and at the end, but on the whole he played no better than Dallah. He won because he made his recovery just in time and because Dallah played right into his hands by his timidity on the 18th and 19th heads.

Rain threatened to ruin the match. Several showers came down and the game was in progress and stoppages had to be made each time. The change in the weight of the green affected Omar more than Dallah. Leading 8-2 before the last heavy shower, Omar never scored again until Dallah had reached 17. The green was drawing well, with one hand taking a little more than the other.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, was among the spectators who saw one of the best finals ever played in the history of the championship. Never before has the margin of one shot separated the champion from the runner-up.

The following are the scores head by head:

| | U. M. Omar | A. R. Dallah |
|----|------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 5 | 1 | 8 |
| 6 | 1 | 8 |
| 7 | 1 | 8 |
| 8 | 1 | 8 |
| 9 | 1 | 8 |
| 10 | 1 | 8 |
| 11 | 1 | 8 |
| 12 | 1 | 8 |
| 13 | 2 | 10 |
| 14 | 1 | 10 |
| 15 | 2 | 12 |
| 16 | 2 | 14 |
| 17 | 1 | 15 |
| 18 | 3 | 18 |
| 19 | 3 | 21 |

The match was umpired by Mr. V. Chittenden.

Interport Players' Departure Delayed

The departure of the Hongkong Interport lawn bowls team has been delayed, and the players will now leave on Sunday morning by the Conte Blancamano instead of tomorrow by the Tjinegara as originally arranged.

So Near And
Yot So Far



A. R. Dallah, when leading 20-10 on the 14th head against U. M. Omar, seemed to have victory within his grasp yesterday; but he was defeated finally by 21-20.—Staff Photographer.

Champion
Onco More



U. M. Omar yesterday set up a local lawn bowls record which may never be equalled when he won the Colony singles title for the fourth time by beating A. R. Dallah 21-20 after one of the best matches in the history of the competition. Omar at one stage was trailing 10-20, but in five heads he scored 2, 2, 1, 3 and 3 to win.—Staff Photographer.

Here And There With "Abe"

Effect Of War On Home And Local Sport

As far as can be made out at the moment, Hongkong's intention is to carry on with its sport as if the war was not on. Perhaps this statement should be modified slightly by adding "wherever possible"; for obviously local sport must be affected to a certain extent one way or another. Now that the Swimming Interport with Shanghai has been cancelled, it is pleasing to learn that the Interport—Lawn Bowlers are going up north as originally planned. As reported elsewhere, they are sailing by the Conte Blancamano on Sunday and will be back either on the last day in September or the first day in October. The local bowls season is almost completed, so there is no need for bowlers to worry. But normally the soccer and cricket seasons commence about this time, and at the moment there is some uncertainty regarding these two branches of sport. The opening programme of matches in the Football League has already been announced, but it is safe to say that

the men will have to be drawn from the civilian clubs.

Effect At Home

THE effect of the war in England, of course, is greater than it is here. It is greater even than in 1914. At least in that year the Football League programme was carried through and the F.A. Competition was played. But this year the Football League has already suspended all matches. Furthermore, the Ryder Cup golf match between Great Britain and the United States, scheduled to take place in America in November, has been cancelled, and the projected visit of the M.C.C. cricket team to India this winter has also been called off. Recently the West Indies cricket team, which toured England during the summer, left for home suddenly when the crisis developed. Everyone was surprised by their departure, which was decided upon at only a few hours' notice. They had to cancel their five remaining fixtures. They were due to play Sussex at Hove, Kent at Canterbury followed by festival matches at Skegness, Folkestone and Scarborough. It is reported that the suggestion to sail for home immediately came from Kent.

Hockey Association Annual Meeting

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong Hockey Association will be held in the West Lounge of the European Y.M.C.A. to-day at 6 p.m.

the League will have to be greatly curtailed. For obvious reasons, service teams cannot participate, and without them the League will not be anything like its old self. As for cricket, the League meeting should have been held on Tuesday, but this has now been postponed to September 25. Even so, doubt exists as to whether organised cricket will be played in the Colony this year.

Soccer Visit

WHETHER or no we will have any League soccer in the Colony, at least we have the satisfaction of knowing that arriving to-day by the Canton is a team of footballers from Saigon. This visit has been arranged by the Eastern Athletic Association and is a sort of return visit for that paid by the Eastern team at the end of last season. Some difficulty may be experienced by the Eastern A.A. in arranging fixtures for the visitors, but if the other clubs co-operate, at least three good matches will be arranged. The fixtures will be played on Saturday against Eastern on the Club ground; the second against the Chinese Federation; and the third against the Rest of the Colony. Eastern will be holding their full side, but at the moment it is uncertain what the other two teams will be like. The Police players are not available for the third game, which means that most

Police Aquatic Sports

The Hongkong Police aquatic sports will take place on September 10 at the Victoria Recreation Club. Heats will be held on Tuesday, September 12, and the finals will be held on Saturday, September 16.

Killed While Playing Bowls

Mr. Alfred Robinson, a plumber, who was watching the game said: "One man had just thrown and Knowles was walking up when suddenly there was a blazing light. Knowles seemed to explode. His clothing flew all over the place. It was the worst lightning I have ever seen." In several places near where Knowles had been walking the turf was cut as though by a knife. While playing a bowls foursome at Peel Green, Lancashire, on August 26, Mr. Edward Knowles, aged 45, of Harrison Street, Peel Green, was killed by lightning. Two of his friends, Stanley Hardman and Stanley Knight, were treated in hospital for burns and shock.

Hongkong Rifle Association

Programme For Year Now Announced

The Hongkong Rifle Association will commence its 1939-40 programme on Wednesday next, Sept. 13, with a Spoon and Practice Shoot at 200 yds., 500 yds. and 600 yds.

Pool Bull: Two targets will be reserved for Pool Bull shooting.

Firing will commence at 1.45 p.m.

PROGRAMME DATES

The following are the dates for the shooting programme: 1939:

Sept. 13, 20, 24, 27.
Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25, 29.
Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
Dec. 6, 13, 17, 20.
1940:
Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 28, 31.
Feb. 7, 14, 21, 25, 28.
Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27, to April 1.
Apr. 13, 20, 27, Prize Meeting.
Apr. 3, 10, 17, 24, 28.
May 1, 8, 15, 18.
Times of Shooting are:—
Wednesday, from 1.45 p.m. to dusk.
Sundays, from 9 a.m. (sharp) until 12.45 p.m.

In addition to the dates given above, it is hoped that, as in the future, the Royal Navy will help by allotting spare target accommodation on certain Saturday afternoons on the naval range at Stonecutters.

In view of the visit of the Australians and the lifting of the ban on France and French clubs. An unusually attractive season had been anticipated; but this is not to be. The average age of the Australian side is under 24, and the average weight of the forwards 13 stone 12 lbs. and they came with the reputation of being exceptionally powerful in front but with no outstanding back. A programme of 28 fixtures had been arranged for them, beginning with a match against Devon and Cornwall at Devonport on September 16 and ending up against England at Twickenham on January 6. There was also the likelihood of an extra game against France afterwards, and they had arranged to play in Canada on their return home.



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THERE'S A "DAWN PATROL" OF WOMEN TOO!

WOMEN IN THE WIND

SEE the Women's National Air Derby...7000 miles of peril!

SEE the tops in thrills, riding a flaming planet!

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TO - MORROW NORMA SHEARER - TYRONE POWER in "MARIE ANTOINETTE" M.G.M. Picture

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW A LAUGH HURRICANE! YOU WILL GET A NEW BANG OUT OF BING!

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with IRENE HERVEY

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SATURDAY NELSON EDDY - VIRGINIA BRUCE in "LET FREEDOM RING" M.G.M. Picture

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MATINEES: 20c-30c-50c-70c-TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY. A VERY FUNNY ROMANTIC COMEDY WITH SONGS!

Her eyes said "Come kiss me" but her lips said, "I'm not!"

His heart said "Go grab her" but experience said, "Be careful!"

HARD TO GET

Warner Bros. Easy-to-Take Laugh Sensation, Starring

DICK POWELL OLIVIA DEHAVILLAND

Charles Winninger Allen Jenkins Bonita Granville Melville Cooper Directed by RAY BRUNITT

SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY. FREDRIC MARCH and VIRGINIA BRUCE "THERE GOES MY HEART" A United Artists Comedy-Sensation!

TENDER REUNIONS

First Visitors' Day At Internment Camp

There were scenes of tender and grateful reunion at L. Salle College yesterday when, for the first time, the internment camp was opened to visitors. In the period from 5 to 6.30 p.m. approximately 200 visited the camp's 82 inmates.

There were about 50 clustered inside the barbed wire fence by the time the visiting period began and these were escorted up the college drive by guards. A dozen nationalities were represented in the crowd, for the wives, sisters, and children of the internees were supported by friends of other nationalities.

They became clustered in the entrance-hall as three officers rapidly inspected the parcels they carried. These consisted of baskets, pots, brown-paper parcels, bundles of clothing, and piles of magazines and books. A few newspapers, which are forbidden, and alcoholic drinks were confiscated.

Another period of congestion occurred on the lawn above while the names and addresses of the visitors were taken, and then they were allowed to meet the internees in the hall and dining room on the first floor. The process will be simplified for future occasions, the names and addresses of most prospective visitors having now been taken.

Fervent Reunions

There were fervent reunions in the dining hall, suggesting that husbands and their wives and families had been parted for months rather than for a few days; but there was no empty lamenting and there were more smiles than tears. The women, who were obviously resigned to the inevitable, and the internees were appreciative of the gentle discipline of Commandant Major I. D. S. Gordon and his men.

There were reluctant partings when the end of the visiting period was called at 6.30 p.m., many having been misled by the published notification that the period would be from 5 to 7 p.m. The younger married couples hung back a little and lingered over embraces that must suffice until Saturday.

A routine for the internees was fixed when the camp opened and is still in force. It allows them a certain amount of freedom, which will probably be amplified as the camp becomes more settled. At present they rise at 7 a.m. Roll call, by their numbers, is taken at 8.15 a.m. and breakfast follows. There is an inspection of their sleeping quarters at 10 a.m. and they are allowed outdoor recreation from 11 to 2.30. At noon the Commandant hears any complaints or suggestions they have to make.

Tiffin is at 12.30 and from then until 4 p.m. the internees keep to their dormitory, reading and playing chess or cards. Though Aryan and Anglo-Aryan sections have been formed the internees mix freely at this and at all other times. There is another recreation period from 4.30 to 6 p.m., when a last meal is taken. The roll is called again at 8 p.m. and "light out" is at 10.15.

New Procedure To-day

A new order will begin at the camp to-day when internees will cook their own meals. In this respect they are fortunate to have in their number two young Hungarian cooks, a former Hongkong maître d'hôtel, and a café host. Under reasonable rations, the Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels will continue to provide plain, but ample food. The internees have already organized for all duties connected with the preparation and service of their meals and the cleaning up afterwards.

From to-day the spacious school theatre, with its stage and piano, will be made available to the internees, who include many capable musicians. Yesterday a concert was opened in the theatre, which will be "wet" from 5 to 5.45 p.m., beer being the only alcoholic drink available. Each internee will be allowed a limit of \$10 a week from his confiscated resources for entertain purchases. The theatre can be used for recreation in wet weather.

Internees are responsible for the cleanliness of the dormitory and of their own belongings, Chinese labour not being used for this purpose. A washroom where clothes hung drying indicated yesterday that many of them had already been busy washing.

Future Visiting Hours

Visiting hours have now been fixed at from 6 to 5.30 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Visitors arriving at the outside gate later than 5.30 p.m. are liable to be refused admission. At present newspapers may not be taken in, though this ruling may eventually be relaxed; nor may alcoholic drinks, including beer, be taken in.

Persons outside are requested not to telephone to internees; only in exceptional cases will such calls be accepted. Internees will also be permitted to make telephone calls only in exceptional circumstances.

As many as 30 in the camp have hopes of release. Individual cases will be considered by a tribunal on Monday, particularly with regard to Austrians and Jewish refugees who wish to return to businesses they were conducting in Hongkong. Where two British guarantors are forthcoming and the police have no objections it is likely that releases will be arranged.

Perhaps the unluckiest group in the camp consists of 15 Jewish refugees who came east on the French liner Jean Laborde. They were some of a group who were within 10 hours of their Shanghai destination before the Jean Laborde was put about. Back in Hongkong on Sunday afternoon, they made feverish efforts to secure outward passages in the face of impending war and internment, but 15 were unlucky.

Raid Shelters For Royalty

Big Tunnelling Scheme At Windsor Castle

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Sept. 6 (UP).—The King, Queen, Princesses and other members of the Royal Family will be quartered in bomb-proof, gas-proof subterranean shelters at Windsor Palace if German warplanes raid London.

Over a mile of deep tunnelling at Windsor has already been completed. Vast quantities of food, medical supplies and other necessities have been cached in the huge vaults especially constructed for the use of the Royal Family.

Similar precautions have been made at Buckingham, Balmoral and Sandringham palaces.

Several of Buckingham's most valuable art treasures have been transferred to the comparative safety of Windsor.

SOLDIERS IN COURT

Three privates attached to the Middlesex Regiment, Percy Middleton, 23, James Wright, 24, and George Edward Chacksell, 24, were charged with having robbed Wong Kinyu, of a wrist watch in Hankow Road, on September 4, before Mr. E. Himsworth at the Kowloon Magistrate's court this morning. They were also charged with having assaulted Wong. They were remanded for a week in Military custody.

FACE SLAPPED BY COOLIE

While on her way to visit her married daughter, who lived in Waterloo Road, Mrs. Emily Wood, of Embankment Road, was attacked by Chan Hoi, 28, unemployed, who slapped her face and snatched her handbag. Chan was committed for trial by Mr. E. Himsworth at the Kowloon Magistrate's court this morning on a charge of robbery with violence.

TERRITORIALS "DISAPPEAR"

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Sept. 6 (UP).—The Ministry of Information announced the merger of all units of the British Army to provide unification.

Thus, the Territorial Army ceases to have an "independent existence."

Two months' hard labour was imposed on Lee Kwok-chai, 17, unemployed, by Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen at the Kowloon Magistrate's court this morning when he appeared on remand charged with the theft of a handbag from Miss L. d'Ermeef, of Austin Road.

Mrs. F. S. Fraser, of 4 King's Park Buildings, reported to the Police that her handbag at 101 Melville Road, near Tsun Wan, was broken into on September 1 and a camera, telephone and clock valued at \$33 were stolen.

HONGKONG ESTATES

Hongkong estate sworn under \$12,000 was left by the late Mr. Herbert Alfred John Mearns, who died at Kensington, Middlesex, on April 30. An application by Mr. G. N. Tinson for sealing certified copy of probate of the will, has been granted.

The late Mrs. Enid Dorothy Dubery, who died intestate at King's College Hospital, Camberwell, London, on January 12, left Hongkong estate sworn under \$500. An application by Mr. R. A. Wadson for sealing letters of administration of the estate has been granted.

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Japan And Russia

Soviet Aeroplanes Brought Down

Hankow, Sept. 6. With the onslaughts of the invading Soviet and Outer Mongol forces having been effectively checked by the combined Japanese and Manchukuo forces, a lull began once again to prevail along the border front near Momonhan on September 2.

Field reports claim that about three divisions of the mechanized units of the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces, including some 10,000 men who attempted to cross the border, have been held up near the Balshagar and Noto heights.

Over 250 Soviet and Outer Mongol tanks have been disabled by Japanese artillery fire and abandoned on the field.

Japanese air units encountered about 80 Soviet and Outer Mongol planes over the border on Monday. The Japanese fighters succeeded in bringing down 22 of the enemy craft. One Japanese plane crashed.—Domel.

Japan's Armaments
Shanghai, Sept. 6. Manufacture of armaments in Japan is subject to decrease and delay owing to the difficulty of securing raw materials from Europe and America, which now have to present their resources.

Many countries in Europe and America have banned the export of steel, oil, scrap iron, cotton and minerals.—International.

Ban On Speculation
Tokyo, Sept. 6. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will to-day issue a joint statement warning all banking institutions against extension of funds for speculative purposes.

It is understood that Government authorities have decided to invoke Article XI regulating funds in case of unscrupulous speculation continuing despite the official warning.—Domel.

Kwangtung War

Japanese Strength In East River

Yungyun, Sept. 6. The Chinese counter-attack in the Bias Bay area has resulted in the recapture of many points, including Kwachung, Lamtin, Wankong, and Kailau. Over 200 Japanese were killed.

A part of the Japanese retired to their warships in the bay while others fled to Pukut and Shataukok.

Japanese batteries at Mahou near Shachung heavily shelled the Chinese positions yesterday morning. The cannonading was clearly audible in Shuhing.

In the Tsungfa sector 3,000 Japanese pushed northward from Shenchung and Tungking to Kailau on Monday. They were intercepted by Chinese self-defence corps.—Central News.

Japanese Casualties
Shuhkwan, Sept. 6. Nearly 500 Japanese troops are reported to have been either killed or wounded south of Tsungfa last week.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

East River Fighting
Wachow, Sept. 6. Fighting between the Japanese and guerrillas continues at Tungkun, Shetung, Namtau and Shumchun, according to Chinese reports. The Japanese are recruiting Chinese troops at Namtau, Shumchun and Tungkun, paying the Chinese a monthly remuneration of \$20.

Five hundred Japanese were rushed to Shetung from Shetkan, on Saturday, while two hundred fresh troops were also dispatched from Bocca Tigris to Tungkun along the Tungkun-Talping highway.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

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